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Gandhi Removes 9 State Governments; Lower Bid Charged

DELHI, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Minister Indira Gandhi dissolved nine state governments in a move to consolidate her power today, she prompted a charge from one of the states that she had taken "the first step toward dictatorship."

Gandhi dissolved the state governments under an article of the Constitution providing for dismissal of a state administration that cannot guarantee law and order and that has lost the confidence of the people.

The presidential communique placed state administrations in place under presidential rule, leaving only three of India's 22 states under full opposition control.

Israeli Diplomats Arrive in Cairo to Open Embassy

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (NYT) — A team of Israeli diplomats arrived today to open their country's embassy in the Arab world.

The arrival was conspicuous for its lack of drama. It coincided with Egyptian criticism of Israeli settlement policy in the occupied West Bank, which has included Egypt from development links with Israel ahead of time.

Israelis will formally mark diplomatic presence tomorrow with a flag-raising ceremony at their new embassy in the suburb of Dokki. Egypt's team of diplomats is not leaving for Israel until Friday, according to a Foreign Ministry official here.

Israel established normal relations with Egypt in 1979, but the two countries had not yet exchanged ambassadors. Eliahu Ben-Eliassir of Israel and Sami Mortada of Egypt, both 26.

The three state governments still under full opposition control could not be dissolved by Mrs. Gandhi because they won the national elections in their own states.

The Cabinet spokesman cited worsening law and order in India's two most populous states, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as justification for Mrs. Gandhi's move. Both states have been rocked by religious and caste riots.

Four of the dismissed governments were in Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. They had been ruled by the Janata Party, while those in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa had been led by the Lok Dal Party.

An indefinite curfew imposed on the Gulbarga district, where the policemen were killed by snipers, was lifted this morning. Residents of the shantytown, whose population is about 120,000, unfurled Turkish flags on rooftops as policemen removed barricades set up by extremists to prevent the advance of armored vehicles yesterday.

Gov. Nazim Chagela said that five policemen and 12 other persons were wounded yesterday. Three of the policemen were in serious condition today.

The governor vowed at a news conference that the security forces would go after the last militant "even though we may get further sacrifices."

Authorities canceled train service between Izmir and Turkey's inland, fearing sabotage, police said.

Some 2,000 Americans attached to a NATO base here were ordered to remain indoors, authorities said.

[In Istanbul, many shops remained closed yesterday in response to leftist threats but the city was relatively calm after a demonstration Friday night at Istanbul University in which two bystanders were killed and two policemen were wounded. The New York Times reported from Ankara.

[In Ankara, military patrols were increased yesterday and citizens were warned not to answer their doors unless they knew who was outside. The Times said.]

Combat squads trying to flush terrorists from their hideouts in six outlying areas of Izmir yesterday had come under gunfire that included automatic weapons, a police spokesman said. Bursts from rifles and machine guns swept the area. Thousands of shops remained closed in this city of 1.2 million, and the state radio appealed for blood donations.

Police sources reported that some 150 armed militants tried to raid a hospital where a wounded policeman was undergoing surgery but were repulsed by heavy arms fire and tear gas from security forces. Soldiers in trucks, aided by police helicopters, chased fleeing militants, the sources said.

Witnesses said they saw groups of militants digging trenches on a hill overlooking the city. A police spokesman said the trenches were traps for armored vehicles.

Police cars mounted with loudspeakers patrolled the city, ordering residents to stay home.

Rifles, pistols, explosive devices and banned leftist literature were found in houses searched by security forces, police said.

The intense battles followed days of sporadic fighting between police and the militants. One person had been killed and several others wounded by Friday.

The fighting was triggered by the police storming on Feb. 7 of the state-run Tans thread factory, on the outskirts of Izmir, that was occupied by leftist workers after about 11,000 employees were dismissed.

Izmir is not covered by martial law now in effect in 19 of Turkey's 67 provinces. Police sources have said that scores of leftist factions moved their headquarters from Istanbul to Izmir after Istanbul and other major urban centers came under military administration.

It appeared to be a harder line than Mr. Bani-Sadr had taken before, when he indicated the Americans might be released once the commission began its investigation.

President Carter, in remarks made public yesterday, said that although he regretted past misunderstandings between the U.S. and Iran, he did not think it a good idea "to resurrect an analysis of the last 35 years of Iran's history."

A spokesman for the president said today Mr. Bani-Sadr was an ally of President Carter's remarks when he was interviewed on television. The spokesman added: "The conditions of President Bani-Sadr must be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 21)

Facing Rebellious Army

Russia Seen Stymied In Afghanistan War

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP) — Nearly two months after their intervention in Afghanistan, Soviet military forces are bogged down in a growing conflict with rebellious Afghan Army units as well as increasingly well-armed guerrilla bands, according to official U.S. reports from the area.

As portrayed by the U.S. analysts, the Russians have had to contend with almost every kind of setback possible, political as well as military, in the initial phase of the Afghanistan venture. Yet the same officials expressed no doubt that in the end the Russians will prevail.

The Soviet high command, described by the U.S. sources as dissatisfied with the campaign to date, is said to have replaced some of its field commanders. Important Afghan leaders have also been removed, including the province chief, police chief and army division commander of troubled Jalandhar, situated between Kabul and the Pakistani border.

In view of the deepening struggle, which is estimated to have cost the Soviet military about 600 dead and 2,400 wounded in the past six weeks, the Russians must decide whether they will increase substantially their present force of 90,000 to 100,000 troops, the sources said. There is no sign at present of the kind of large-scale mobilization within Russia that would presage a major escalation, according to officials in Washington.

"Training Exercise"

Analysis with access to the full range of intelligence from around the world appear now to be discounting reports two weeks ago of unusual troop movements and mobilization in the Transcaucasian region of the Soviet Union near its border with Iran. These activities, which caused grave concern, are now described as a "field training exercise" on a normal schedule.

Given the growing difficulty of taming Afghanistan, it appears unlikely that the Russian expeditionary force poses much of a threat in the short run to either of Afghanistan's neighbors — Iran or Pakistan.

It also seems less likely than even a week ago that the Russians will be able to afford even a "re-scan" withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan as a bid to reverse the tide of international concern about their action. Soviet officials have hinted at such a limited pullout in recent weeks.

Despite the dim prospects for a Soviet withdrawal of any kind, State Department sources said the United States has begun preliminary talks with several countries about setting up an international peacekeeping force to replace the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. President Carter mentioned such an idea in a news conference last week.

The Russian troubles, according to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Doctors Report No Improvement In Tito's Health

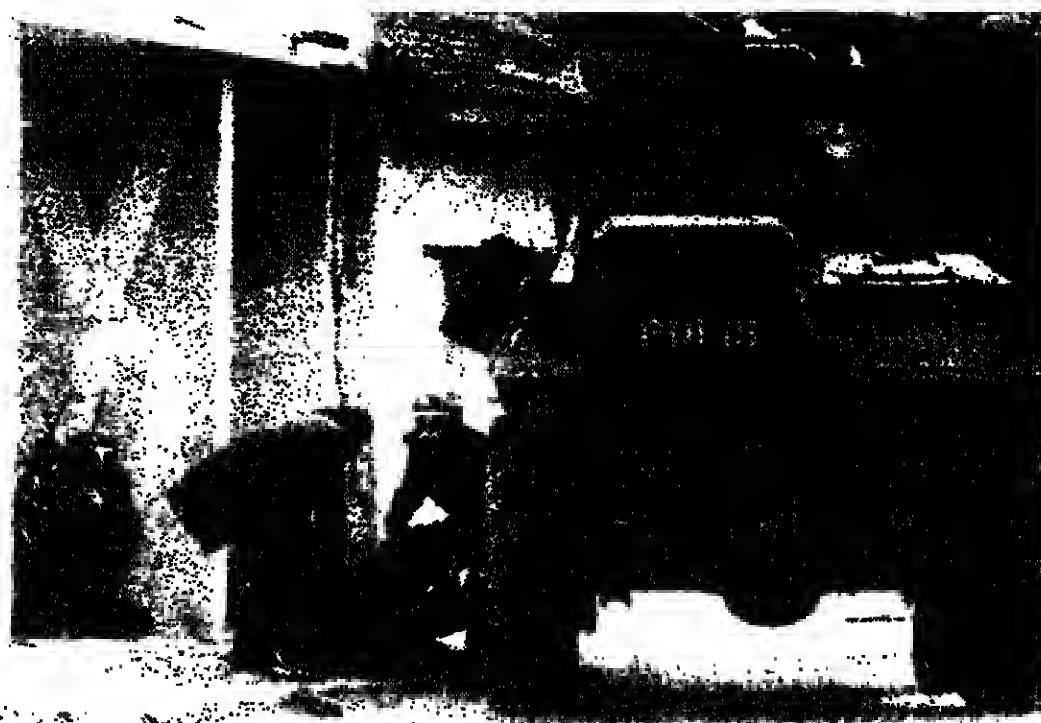
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According to a report issued by the eight doctors treating him, Marshal Tito spent a peaceful night, and Tanjug, the official news agency, reported that two more of Yugoslavia's top politicians visited him and expressed their "best wishes for recovery."

A source said one of the two visitors to the marshal's room placed his hand on the ailing leader's arm, and Marshal Tito asked him: "What's new in the world?" "Everything is peaceful," the visitor replied.

It was not immediately clear whether Slovenian President Viktor Avbelj or Slovenian Communist Party chief France Popit, Marshal Tito's latest visitors, had the conversation with him. Four other Communist Party and government officials were reported to have visited him yesterday.

Doctors have been treating, apparently with little success, the heart and kidney problems that developed after Marshal Tito's left leg was amputated Jan. 20. The latest medical bulletin said: "The general state of health of the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is without change. Comrade president spent the night peacefully. Intensive measures of treatment are being continued."



A wounded policeman is carried on an armored vehicle on Saturday during fighting between leftist militants and police in the Turkish port of Izmir. Three policemen were killed by sniper fire and five were wounded. Twelve other persons were reported to have been injured in the street clashes.

Izmir Quiet After Street Clashes

3 Turkish Police Killed Fighting Leftists

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 17 (AP) — Shootouts between security forces and leftist militants resulted in the deaths of three policemen yesterday in the slums of Izmir. But Turkey's third largest city was quiet today as riot police hunted their adversaries from house to house.

Police sources said that no incidents were reported overnight after the daylong battle between members of a 2,500-member police task force and armed gunmen presumed to belong to various leftist cells.

Questioning of hundreds of those detained was continuing in the basement of a soccer stadium and police headquarters.

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Tehran Approval Awaited Waldheim Names 5 For U.S.-Iran Panel

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 17 — In a major step toward setting off the intricate machinery aimed at freeing the U.S. hostages in Tehran, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has completed the formation of a commission to look into Iran's grievances, a UN spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said the United States has accepted the members of the panel but Mr. Waldheim still was awaiting a reply from Iran.

Diplomatic sources said that the panel would include a Frenchman, an Algerian, a Sri Lankan, a Syrian and a Venezuelan, four of whom have backgrounds in law.

The secretary-general has finalized the composition of the inquiry commission and communicated it to the parties. He is now awaiting the reply of the parties. The spokesman said. He said the United States had already forwarded its reply.

"It is positive. They have agreed," the spokesman said. Meanwhile, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr demanded an Iranian television last night that before the Americans can be released, Washington must admit that it had interfered in Iran, promise not to do so again, and recognize Iran's right to seek the shah's extradition from Panama.

And in an interview broadcast over Greek television, Mr. Bani-Sadr said the hostages would not be freed until the commission delivered its findings and the United States then acted. "Then we shall see," he said.

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Where the pragmatic Daud knew exactly how fast he could (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

merely doing his "Soviet duty." "You must understand that this is not an interference," he said. "We are here to help."

Speculation on the real reasons for the Soviet intervention produces heated debate around the Kabul diplomatic cocktail circuit.

One scenario attributes a grand design to Moscow: Afghanistan is a first step toward taking over the Gulf with its oil fields and warm water ports, and doing away with pro-Western Pakistan.

Another theory says the Russians are here because of a chain

of Soviet miscalculations. The Kremlin, it is argued, was perfectly happy with the neutral but friendly government of Sadat Mohammed Daud, and did not need the bloody Marxist coup in April, 1978, that put leftist publisher Nur Mohammed Taraki in power. That coup supposedly was the work of a meddling Soviet ambassador in Kabul, not carefully conceived Politburo policy, the theory goes.

Where the pragmatic Daud knew exactly how fast he could (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Marie Moser-Proell of Austria acknowledges the cheers for victory yesterday in downhill skiing at the Winter Games. Carrying the winner are Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein (left) who finished second and Marie-Theres Nadig of Austria, who was third. In other competition, Eric Heiden's second speed skating race. Details on Pages 13 and 15.

3. Olympic Committee Refuses Boycott Decision

By Kenneth Reich

PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 — After a two-hour meeting of the House counsel Lloyd Garrison of the U.S. Olympic Committee said yesterday that they firm against deciding on a boycott of the Moscow Olympics in April.

Mr. Garrison, USOC president, said the committee would like to see the U.S. Olympic Committee become the "lead cow" in its world-wide boycott, but that the USOC was refusing.

Mr. Garrison, however, indicated that the committee was still trying to get the USOC to commit itself to the boycott at an early date. He said there might be a meeting between the White House and the USOC to discuss the boycott.

Each national Olympic committee has until May 24 to respond to the Soviet invitation to participate in the games. The USOC leadership hopes that by that time, there may be a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the possibility of U.S. participation in the Olympics may improve.

Dominicans to Attend Games

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Feb. 17 (UPI) — The Dominican Olympic Committee voted unanimously yesterday to send a delegation to the Olympics, rejecting President Carter's call for a boycott because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a spokesman said today.

Ignacio Arocas Arbelaez, 43, appeared to be the 26th victim of Basque violence so far this year. Police from Oyarzun, 20 miles from San Sebastian, found the cab on a country road during a search ordered after the victim's family reported him missing.

Still, it is hard to believe that these under-equipped, disarmed

country gunmen, some of whom were mere brigands before they were given a cause, will prove a match for Soviet might.

Western diplomats in this capital of 500,000 see little likelihood of a speedy Soviet departure. The average Afghan need only look out his window to know that his fur-capped Soviet guests are here to stay for a long time.

Almost every day a fresh convoy of armored cars and supply-laden trucks crosses the Amu Darya River from the Soviet Union. New troops arrive regularly aboard large Antonov transport planes and are driven through Kabul in lines of trucks that tangle up with civilian cars going to and from the airport.

Some Afghans hope the Russians will become mired in a debilitating Vietnam-type struggle against the rugged terrain and fabled savagery of the Afghan fighter.

The Soviet force has the hardware to fight an insurgency — high-speed, rocket-carrying helicopters, agile armored troop carriers to go after guerrillas in the mountains, ample snow removal equipment and mobile bridges to keep roads open.

"There is a lot of romantic talk going around about how the Soviets should have learned from the British experience in Afghanistan that this country cannot be occupied by foreigners," a diplomat here said. "That was perhaps so when it was rifle against rifle. But anyone who thinks it can be repeated against the Red Army is crazy."

Some analysts estimate that the Soviet force has suffered 3,000 casualties in Afghanistan, but morale seems high.

One Soviet soldier on guard duty at the strategic Salang Pass through the Hindu Kush Mountains told a journalist that he was

Report Says FBI Knew Informer as Committing Racial Violence

By Howell Raines

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17 — FBI agents knew about the involvement in violent racial attacks while he was the chief paid informer inside Klux Klan, according to a department report.

Department investigators to conclusive evidence to allegations that Mr. Rowe was involved in a series of bombings while on the FBI payroll from 1960 to 1965, according to a report which was obtained in part by The New York

investigation showed that he was a leader in the Klan in the Birmingham area in the incident that ushered in years of violent racial conflict in Birmingham.

Justice Department inquiry in 1978 after The Times reported that the Birmingham police had arrested Mr. Rowe in a 1963 bombing that killed four people and that he had told the authorities he had killed a man in 1963 and the FBI had it up.

In Bell, the attorney general also ordered investigators to find out if Mr. Rowe was in the murder of Viola Liuzzo, which he was indicted when Alabama authorities reopened the 1965 shooting. If the civil rights marchers' four lawyers assigned by Mr. Rowe case submitted report seven months ago. But the department refused to it for a variety of reasons department official said in a letter, a change in the general and concern regarding any trial involving Rowe.

delay led to speculation, in some from department, that the report was with-



Gary Rowe Jr.

held because the Senate Judiciary Committee is drafting a new charter for the FBI. The department was said to fear that revelations of illegal conduct by Mr. Rowe could lead Congress to impose stricter rules on the use of paid informers.

The lawyers found that the bureau had no clear guidelines in the 1960s prohibiting violence by informers, but noting that such rules were imposed in 1975, it made no recommendations. In their report, they drew no absolute conclusions as to Mr. Rowe's possible involvement in racial killings.

Told Agent of Slaying

The report asserts that the investigators found no evidence to support Mr. Rowe's contention that he shot a black man in self-defense in a 1963 race riot in Birmingham. However, the report confirms that as early as 1965 Mr. Rowe had told one of his "handlers," or FBI control agents, that such a death took place, and it confirms that the FBI did not investigate the matter.

Similarly, the investigators "discovered no evidence from FBI files linking Mr. Rowe to the church bombing or suggesting that the FBI ever considered him a suspect." But some of the discoveries raise questions about the "no evidence" finding and the bureau's behavior. For example, it was found that

the FBI did not investigate a report from a Klan source that Mr. Rowe had veto power over all violence planned by the Klan's Eastview 13 Klavern in 1963, the year that members and associates of the klavern allegedly bombed the 16th Street Baptist Church. The report makes no mention of the fact that Mr. Rowe twice failed polygraph, or so-called lie detector, tests in which he denied a role in the bombing.

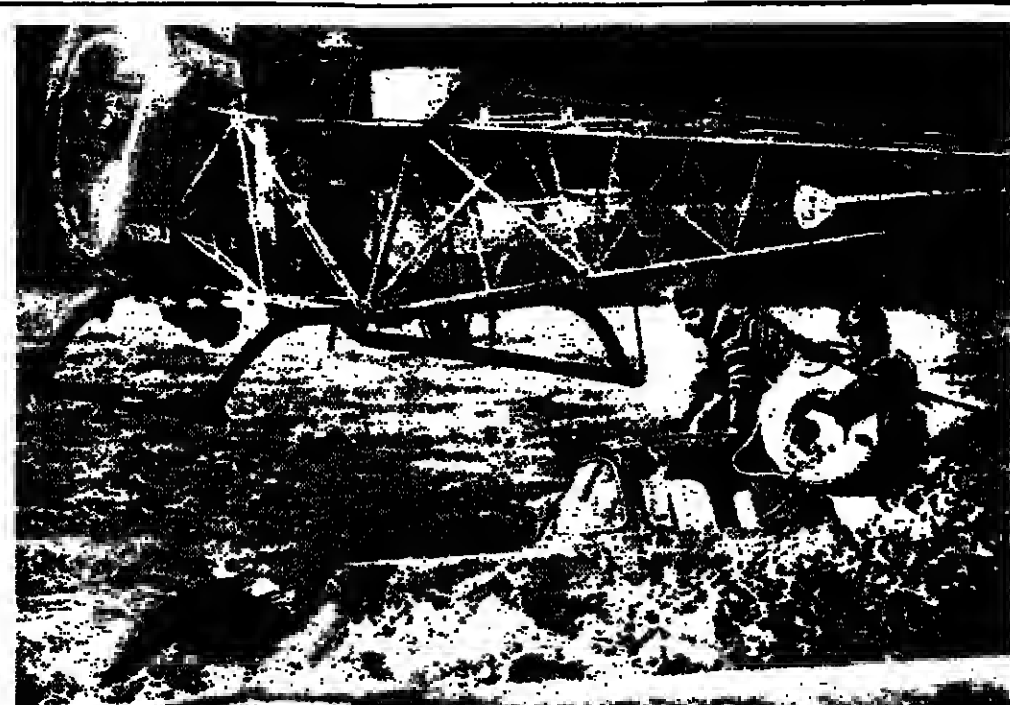
In the Liuzzo slaying, the report cautiously asserts that the bureau and the Justice Department never suspected that Mr. Rowe fired the fatal bullet when the Detroit woman died in gunfire directed from a car carrying Mr. Rowe and three fellow Klansmen. Mr. Rowe was the government's key witness in the trials that sent his companions to prison. The convicted Klansmen have since testified that Mr. Rowe fired the fatal shot, and Mr. Rowe failed a polygraph test to which he submitted voluntarily on an ABC News television program.

Mr. Rowe, who lives in Savannah, Ga., under a new identity provided by the Justice Department, is fighting extradition to Alabama for trial on a first-degree murder charge in the Liuzzo killing. Mrs. Liuzzo's children are suing the government on the allegation that the bureau, by allowing its informer to participate in criminal conduct, contributed to their mother's death.

The report cited "jarring discrepancies" in Mr. Rowe's accounts of Mrs. Liuzzo's death, but it stated no conclusion because of the impending murder trial.

It is more conclusive as to Mr. Rowe's involvement in nonfatal Klan attacks. In general, the inquiry results support Mr. Rowe's contention that FBI agents initially warned him not to become involved in violence but later ignored or accepted his participation in Klan "missionary work" as essential to maintaining his cover. Field agents apparently covered up Mr. Rowe's violence, the report concludes, by failing to report it to their superiors and by disregarding indications of illegal conduct.

While unable to measure "the true extent" of Mr. Rowe's violence, the investigators documented six occasions when FBI agents had clear reports of his assaults.



Police helicopter hovers to rescue a motorist stranded in the middle of flooding Salt Creek in Riverside, Calif., Saturday. An officer helps Charles Acosta climb to the roof of pickup.

Storms, Flash Floods Hit 3 U.S. Western States

PHOENIX, Feb. 17 (AP) — Thousands of Phoenix residents fled their homes yesterday as surging waters washed out roads and bridges in Arizona, California and Utah.

Authorities ordered the evacuation of 11,000 persons along the normally dry river beds running through Phoenix. New rains moved into Arizona last night, but Gov. Bruce Babbitt said the worst appeared over. He said the volume of water being released into the Salt River had dropped.

Two persons drowned in Arizona and a woman died on a rain-slicked California highway during two days of flash floods. In Illinois, where a snowstorm moved in Friday night, police blamed slippery roads for a traffic collision that killed four.

Meanwhile, a series of Pacific storms soaked southern California for a fourth day yesterday after swamping roads, dumping mud and rocks into hillside homes, and washing away automobiles.

In San Bernardino, residents in a 3½-square-mile area were evacuated when muddy waters began cascading over the top of Harrison Dam. The flooding also hit portions of nearby Riverside.

Winds clocked at 60 mph swept through the Napa Valley in northern California, knocking down power lines and toppling trees. Heavy rains caused mud slides that forced the temporary closing of a 26-mile stretch of highway between Los Gatos and Santa Cruz.

Nader Study Assails 'Veto' Powers of Business Lobbies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI) — The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable are able to exercise a sort of veto power over Congress through outright power and subtle influence, a study by Ralph Nader's lobbyists charged yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce has 80,000 members, 1,200 employees and a budget of \$30 million while the Roundtable is composed of chief executive officers of 192 companies with \$1.2 trillion in assets.

"Both share a corporate catechism that uncritically regards big business as good and regulation for consumer protection as bad," the two-year study said.

The report listed members of the Roundtable, something it said has not been done before. Together, it said, they control collective gross revenues equal to one-half the country's Gross National Product and represent 27 of the top 30 Fortune 500 companies.

It alleged that 52 percent of the companies represented have been charged with regulatory law violations during the past seven years. The Roundtable has successfully infiltrated the top levels of the Carter administration, the study said, so that "many of Carter's top

advisers are predisposed to sympathy" for its point of view — "an attitude the Roundtable prefers to blatant pressure tactics."

The report said the administration has sought Roundtable support for certain pieces of legislation and added that compromise has become an increasingly important part of the business group's legislative strategy.

"On controversial issues such as labor law reform, a consumer advocacy agency, antitrust or class action reform, or stricter penalties for corporate crime, big business lobbies can exercise a sort of veto over Congress," concluded the study, written by Mark Green, head of Nader's Congress Watch, and Andrew Buchsbaum, information director for "Big Business Day."

The report said that the Chamber of Commerce, through its computer facilities, can unleash a flood of

mail on Congress. During the recent debate over the Federal Trade Commission, it said, the group was able to elicit more than 200,000 letters to Congress on one issue alone.

Jeff Joseph, a lobbyist for the chamber, said, if anything, the report disproves its thesis that the chamber operates secretly. Mr. Joseph said his group spent 50 to 100 hours talking with the authors of the Nader study and showing how it operates as a grass-roots lobby.

2 Die in Iran Crash

TEHRAN, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — A helicopter crashed yesterday while ferrying aid to flood victims in southwestern Iran, killing at least two of the five persons on board. Two more were missing after the crash near Ahwaz, capital of the oil-producing province of Khuzestan.

During 1970 Senate Campaign

Bush Denies He Received \$6,000 Cash From Nixons

By David S. Broder

MILFORD, N.H., Feb. 17 (AP) — Republican presidential candidate George Bush said tonight that he had "no recollection" of having received a \$6,000 cash gift from Richard and Pat Nixon in his 1970 Texas Senate campaign and "thus I know it's not true."

Mr. Bush strengthened his denial included in yesterday's Washington Post report that former Nixon aide Jack Gleason described such a contribution to the Watergate special prosecutor in 1974.

The Post article said that Mr. Gleason had given testimony on the matter to investigators who were looking into the Townhouse Operation, which he ran as a device for channeling campaign funds to Nixon-backed Senate candidates in 1970.

Previous reports had centered on \$106,000 in funds given to the Bush campaign, but this was the first allegation that Mr. Bush had received cash personally.

That, fellow says he gave me \$6,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Nixon. I'd remember that, and I have no recollection of it, and thus I know it's not true," Mr. Bush said at a news conference here on his return from a campaign swing to Puerto Rico.

Mr. Bush said he was "absolutely certain" of his memory and added that "nobody in our campaign has any recollection" of such a gift.

Federal officials say that the matter of the \$106,000 was never prosecuted because the transactions were not regarded as illegal under statutes in force at the time. In the case of the alleged cash contribution, officials also said there was a lack of corroborative testimony.

Mr. Gleason had told The Post that "after 10 years, I would not feel comfortable testifying under oath about anything. My recollection is not that specific, but every memory I have is that I handed the money to him personally."

British Colonel Slain

In West German City

BIELEFELD, West Germany, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — A British colonel was shot to death last night by two gunmen after parking his car in the garage outside his home in Bielefeld, an army spokesman said today.

Col. Mark Coe was shot twice with a revolver by one of the gunmen, who were lying in wait for him. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire this year and had been stationed for a number of years with the British Army of the Rhine.

Mr. Bush said this indicated that Mr. Gleason's memory was "shaky" and said — as he had before — that "every penny" contributed to his unsuccessful Senate campaign had been reported according to law.

There was no indication that the Gleason allegation would become a significant issue in the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 26. Mr. Bush was asked only one question about the matter at the news conference.

Reagan Wins Most Delegates In Arkansas Poll

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17 (AP) — Ronald Reagan, George Bush, John Connally and Sen. Howard Baker each picked up a delegate yesterday as Arkansas Republicans completed the selection of the state's 19-member delegation to the presidential nominating convention.

The state convention in Little Rock completed the state party's two-step delegate-selection process that had elected 12 delegates from the four congressional districts on Feb. 2.

Reagan, the former governor of California, led with seven delegates; Sen. Baker of Tennessee had five; Mr. Bush, former UN ambassador and U.S. director, had two; and Mr. Connally, former Texas governor and Treasury secretary, had one. Four delegates were uncommitted.

In Puerto Rico, a Republican presidential primary was being held today and Mr. Bush and Sen. Baker were considered front-runners. Others on the ballot were Mr. Connally, California businessman Benjamin Fernandez, former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen, and Kansas Sen. Robert Dole.

The winner gets 14 delegates committed to him on the first ballot at the Republican National Convention in July. Nearly 2 million voters are registered, but not by party, and officials estimate that no more than 250,000 will vote. Puerto Rico Democrats hold a separate primary March 16.

Bonn-Athens Talks

ATHENS, Feb. 17 (AP) — West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer conferred with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis and ranking Greek officials today to review his country's offer of economic and military assistance to Greece and Turkey.

Afghans Cling to Belief in Final Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

his nation forward, Taraki also the devoutly Muslim poppy trying to push through reforms overnight and caused a rebellion that threatened to lead to the neighboring Soviet republics.

Amin Coup

It fell it became clear that the ascent of Hafizullah Amin, ousted and killed Taraki in 1978, controlled nothing but a puppet, Moscow, the theory led to send in its troops or a humiliating Marxist debate would have had repercussions throughout the Soviet bloc.

reason diplomats cannot imagine Moscow's forces will now is that it would leave accomplished. The entire Army needs to be rebuilt, divisions whose loyalties are have been disarmed by the us, while many soldiers have d. As a Western diplomat in the Soviet presence has caused Afghan Army to vanish "like so disappearing soda bubbles."

can soldiers, easily distinguishable from the smartly clad us by their ill-fitting uniforms and unloaded guns, now do chores like directing military and searching interurban vehicles.

Russians prefer to stay out public eye and give Afghan the tasks that require contact with people.

he northern city of Mazari the Russians are rarely visible though Soviet convoys arrive in the nearby Soviet frontiers a few hundred meters outside.

orts reaching Kabul say that, he Russians control the roads there, the rebels rule vast tracts outside.

ity Is Fined Three Mile and Accident

RISBURG, Pa., Feb. 17 — The operator of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant has without protest a \$155,000 fine for safety violations in the U.S. commercial nuclear accident.

Arnold, vice president of electric Edison, one of the nation's utilities that run the plant, said on Friday that Met Ed is fine early last week rather than a public hearing to contest payment. He said that Met Ed is but chose not to contest.

fine was the largest ever imposed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for violations of U.S. rules. After the nuclear accident March 28, NRC investigators discovered a faulty pressure-relief valve in the crippled Unit 2 generator. That malfunctioned by the NRC in assessing the accident, allowed coolant water to cause the reactor core to

A West German truck driver who was held by rebels in January said he was marched over hundreds of square miles of mountain territory around Afghanistan's only highway to Pakistan without meeting a single Afghan or Soviet soldier.

At the northern approaches to the Hindu Kush Mountains, along the only road linking the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, lay the wrecks of a tank, a couple of jeeps and half a dozen trucks. All of them, according to local people, were Soviet vehicles that were attacked by mujahideen, the name meaning holy warriors by which the rebels are called.

In northern Afghanistan, butchers say guerrilla control of the sheep-rearing hillside has caused a mutton shortage. Rebels also have closed the coal mines of Charkiat near Mazari Sharif, forcing schools to close for 10 days this winter for lack of heat.

In the central province of Bam-

yan, whose giant Buddha statues are a major tourist attraction, rebels have sealed off the provincial capital, also called Bamyan, and have renamed the province after their tribe, the Mongol-related Hazaras.

In Badakhshan province in northeast Afghanistan, according to Tass, thousands of Chinese-trained Afghan rebels "kill innocent people, burn peaceful villages, blow up bridges and spoil roads."

In Peshawar, Pakistan, various rebel groups vye for support among the hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees encamped there.

"They are talking more," said a Western source in Pakistan. "You would think they would get together now that they have a common enemy — the Soviets. But when it comes down to the nitty-gritty — who will lead — it tends to break down."

Tomorrow: Part 2 looks at the deep-seated anti-Soviet feelings of the Afghans.



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After the Doctrine, What?

President Carter's "doctrine" is getting it from every side now. On campus, they shout, "Hell No, We Won't Go, We Won't Fight for Texaco." In military think tanks, hardliners won't take yes for an answer until there's an U.S. base in every sheikhdom. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., warns that war in the Gulf would mean "a nightly television body count of America's children." Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. evokes cheers for saying Carter and Kennedy pursue foreign distractions to avoid the problems at home.

As hyperbole, these reactions are no worse than Carter's discovery of the most serious threat to peace in 35 years. Nor do his critics rely only on slogans. George Kennan doubts that the Gulf is in danger of Soviet attack; he thinks there's time for more quiet statecraft. Kennedy in fact supports a show of force in the Middle East; he just blames Carter for the tension.

There is even a bond of reason between the students who won't go to fight in the Gulf and the generals who say they can't. The Pentagon itself has cast doubt on its ability to defeat a Soviet attack in the Middle East. How then would it fight the Russians in the hills of Iran or Pakistan? With battlefield nukes, maybe, say some strategists. And if the Russians then nuke back, say some students, wouldn't the United States have to fry for oil?

Far-fetched questions have only far-fetched answers: If the Soviet Union, knowing how dependent the West is on Gulf oil, nonetheless seized control of it by force, there would be little hope of averting major war. The issue then would be not merely oil but a Soviet attack on the West's jugular. It would be tantamount to an attack on Tokyo, or Boston. As Carter has properly put it, the choice of terrain or weapons for meeting such grave aggression could not be left to Moscow. Instead of a grain embargo, he would then have to think of blockade or counterattack in a vulnerable Soviet sphere. A resolve to defend well-advertised interests does not require meeting the Red Army man-for-man in Oman.

Nor does it justify the charge of hysteria. A direct Soviet attack in the Gulf is unlikely, and more unlikely still now that U.S. resistance has been threatened. And that is the only contingency Carter's warning covers. He vows to repel "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region . . . by any means necessary, including military force."

That does not threaten military action against revolution in Iran or Saudi Arabia or an oil embargo by them. It is a rhetorical gambit against the Red Army. To reject that commitment is to argue that Soviet interests in the Gulf are somehow more legitimate than the West's. Plainly, they are not.

The telling complaint against Carter's stance is that preoccupation with military danger will divert the United States from the more chronic weakness of its economy. As we have asked before, if foreign oil is so important, why not also capitalize on the public's alarm to foster extensive conservation? If the decline of the dollar damages the West more than any Soviet action, why not give energy and economic policy at least as much urgency as Afghanistan?

U.S. strength has been declining, and the perception of it — not only in Moscow — may have declined even more. Given the relative growth of the Soviet military, no president could have sat back speculating that the Russians had only a political errand in Afghanistan — and planned no further move or permanent bases to threaten Western interests. A prudent president had to register U.S. alarm and new-found determination. Carter's direct measures against the Soviet Union were diplomatic and economic, not military. They raised the costs of the invasion to the Russians, but they can be reversed. If they withdraw soon, the grain can be sold again; the track meets can resume.

By proclaiming his warning and new military preparations, including draft registration, Carter sought a necessary demonstration of public support. The world had to be reminded that the United States will look to its interests. For whatever the Russians' purpose in Afghanistan, their invasion has become a new factor in an unstable region. The Soviet use of military power beyond Soviet borders raises serious doubts about Soviet intentions. They need to know that defense of the Gulf and military preparedness will be priority projects of the West.

Shoring up weaknesses, however, gains only time, not strength. The gas lines, the Tehran hostages and now Afghanistan have roused many Americans to the danger of profligate oil consumption and foolish isolationism. The Carter "doctrine" was a necessary response to an unexpected sign of that danger. But why does the president stop there?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Intelligence, in the Open

After years of secret negotiation with the executive branch, the leadership of the Senate Intelligence Committee has published a proposed legislative charter spelling out what the CIA and other agencies may and may not do when they spy. The bill shows hard-bargained agreements between the two government branches. But there are still some big differences. So a remarkable process will soon begin: open hearings to air those differences and let the public have its say.

Other nations may marvel that such sensitive matters are discussed in public in the first place. What makes this process more remarkable is the current political climate: It is a time when some critics still assail the CIA for past abuses while others demand that it be "unleashed." The reason for ventilating the rules is uniquely American. All governments have spies, but none are so bound to account to their citizens and respect their liberties. Even intelligence officials now want a charter from Congress that says plainly what they may legally do.

The objective is an intelligence system strong enough to gain information important to national security without committing abuses in the name of that security. We want agents who are zealous in digging for secrets abroad — but who don't propose to assassinate foreign leaders or to make Fidel Castro's beard fall out. We want our spies free to operate effectively — yet not so free that they spy on innocent Americans.

Many thorny issues are raised in this bill. The most important one is accountability and we are sure how it should be settled. If

there is adequate overall congressional supervision, many specific checks will be less necessary. Almost everyone agrees that the president should have to approve all major covert operations and report them to the House and Senate intelligence committees. Congress should insist on prior notice, not the "timely" or belated notification the administration says will suffice. No one argues for a congressional veto, but advance notice connotes a level of consultation and trust that would discourage excess.

We also believe the CIA is asking for far too much immunity from the Freedom of Information Act. The agency would bar all citizen demands for information about specific activities — even though current law fully protects classified data and investigatory files from disclosure. The agency also goes too far in asking Congress to outlaw all publication of certain secrets, however lawfully obtained.

Many other issues await Senate scrutiny. Is there adequate protection for innocent Americans from secret searches? Do the proposals sufficiently protect universities, churches and media from government attempts to use them as covers? Should the law permit citizens to sue the government when intelligence agents have violated their rights?

Much conscientious work has gone into the framing of these questions. Now, at last, Congress and the public can thrash out the answers and produce a law that will clarify the authority of the intelligence agencies and protect American freedoms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Arc of Islam

Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran must be free to go the way that the great majority of their people evidently want to go: to work out their own forms of government, based on Islamic principles, in nonalignment and in peace. Both Soviet and Western interests

could best be met by agreeing to recognize and guarantee the neutrality of all three countries, not seeking to interfere with their freedom, their independence, their right to nonalignment or their religion.

[Therefore] the arc of crisis should be made an arc of independent Islam . . .

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 18, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The Grand Duke Sergius, third surviving son of Emperor Alexander II, and uncle of the present czar, has been assassinated. Two bombs were thrown into his carriage shortly after he left the Kremlin, and he died immediately. The explosion was heard all over Moscow. The universal opinion is that this is merely the first of an extensive socialist program, wherein bombs will play a leading part. Grand Duke Sergius played no considerable part in the government of the country. In 1891, he was appointed governor-general of Moscow. He was the czar's favorite uncle, and everywhere looked upon as the man behind the scenes.

Fifty Years Ago

February 18, 1930

BUCHAREST — This city is filled with conflicting reports concerning the status of Princess Ileana's betrothal to Count Alexander von Hohenberg, who departed today for London, while the princess and her mother, Queen Marie, are departing on Thursday for Constanta, en route for Cairo. Official quarters evaded answering whether the engagement was to be considered broken. The liberal press asserts the engagement has been broken because the count is penniless and is involved in several "compromising" lawsuits. The princess, it is said, bade goodbye to the count at the station this morning "merely to save appearances."



It's Rent-a-Carrier Time

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by the Soviet move into Afghanistan, the United States is now frantically rushing to fill the power vacuum in the Gulf area that it failed to fill when the British withdrew in 1971. At that time, the United States recklessly turned over the defense of the area to the Shah with the understanding that it would stay out. That decision was made in the name of the "Nixon doctrine," which events have now shown to be a dangerous fallacy; for, if the United States has learned anything from the drama of the year just past, it is that it cannot secure the protection of a strategic region by entrusting its defense to a local ruler, especially a local leader it overloads with sophisticated weapons. The United States does not strengthen that ruler's military clout by indulging his passion for elegant hardware; the United States is more likely to inflate his imperial pretensions and hasten the demise of his regime.

Thus the clear lesson of the searing experience of the United States in Iran is that the United States itself must provide the defense of those strategic outposts that are unquestionably vital to its interests. To do that, the United States must build up its combat and logistic resources.

Awkward Conjunction

The present U.S. stringency is dramatically illustrated in the Western Pacific. The Seventh Fleet's two carriers have been redeployed to the Indian Ocean, so for the first time in many years there has been no carrier patrolling the waters around Japan and Korea — even at a time when the current political uncertainty in Seoul might inspire the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, to another invasion.

The United States is caught in an awkward strategic conjunction. If the Russians continue their aggressive adventures, the United States must have a capability for quick response that requires some prepositioning of force in critical areas. Since small countries are now wary of granting forward bases, the emphasis is on floating air fields in the form of carriers. But while the Soviet Union has for the past decade been expanding its naval reach, the United States has dangerously curtailed the number of ships and personnel at its command.

Since the United States now knows that we cannot depend on local powers for effective regional defense, it should try to share more of the burden with its industrialized allies — and particularly with Japan, where the disparity in relative defense efforts is becoming increasingly exasperating as Japanese industries steadily enlarge their share of the U.S. market. Someone should tell Japan that its present happy situation cannot continue — that, increasingly, public awareness of the

mounting U.S. defense burden will inspire the already formidable agitation for protection against Japanese products.

Today the United States spends 6 percent of its gross national product on defense; Japan spends only 1.1 percent. Sensitive to the tender memories of other Asian nations, the U.S. government has never encouraged Japan to build a large defense establishment. But even without expanding its own armed forces, Japan could contribute more to the common defense.

Let us suppose that the Japanese construct two large carriers. They now have excess merchant-ship building capacity, which presumably could be expanded and adapted for the construction of carriers, and they would benefit by obtaining U.S. carrier technology. Japan would, on completing the carriers, turn them over to the United States under a lend-lease agreement of the kind used effectively during World War II, when the United States and its allies pooled their efforts to resist a common enemy: Britain contributed its soldiers and sailors to fight the Nazis; the United States provided the supplies and equipment used in the common struggle. Once victory was achieved, the lend-lease equipment still extant was either returned to the United States or acquired by Britain through financial settlement.

Though the exact terms of an arrangement with Japan would have to be negotiated, its broad lines are easy to envisage. By providing two carriers, Japan could be assured that one would be constantly on station for the defense of Japan, Korea and the neighboring Pacific area; only with Japanese approval would it be deployed elsewhere — perhaps to the Indian Ocean to guard the tanker lanes that are Japan's lifeline.

Though both carriers would remain under U.S. command and control, they would be returned to Japan whenever the Japanese declared the intention to assume full responsibility for the common defense of the area or both parties agreed that the carriers were no longer needed.

Defense Burden

I mention carriers only to show how the lend-lease concept could be utilized to narrow the disparity in the defense burden between Japan and the United States. The total cost of two carriers — roughly \$4 billion — would, when spread over three years, increase the defense share of Japan's GNP by merely 0.3 percent. Though that, of course, would only modestly reduce the disparity with the United States, there could obviously be other applications — including, for example, support ships for the carriers — once the principle of pooling resources was established.

Meanwhile, the United States

should use the present moment of shared anxiety to inject that principle into its relations with Japan — and Washington should do it promptly. If the Japanese continue to enjoy their current unfair advantage, Americans will grow increasingly resentful as their own defense burden increases and their economy slows down. That will not be good for either country.

It is time for the Japanese government to awake and respond; it has had a free ride to long.

George W. Ball, formerly U.S. under-secretary of state, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

How to Nominate Presidents

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — A lady in New Hampshire, suffering from a plague of candidates, writes to complain about the way presidents are chosen in the United States. I can tell she's a lady by her handwriting, and she insists that the press must know some better way.

Of course we do. The ideal way in the Republican Party is to stop all this expensive running around in the cold and simply to prefer their candidates in alphabetical order — Anderson, Baker, Bush, Connally, and Reagan. By this natural acceptance of alphabetical logic, the Republicans could deal at a stroke with the problems of looks, experience and age, and save money and energy in the process.

Anderson not only looks presidential on TV, but actually is presidential. That should not necessarily be a fatal handicap. Baker is attractive, experienced, and popular. Anderson, Baker, Bush, Connally, and Reagan. By this natural acceptance of alphabetical logic, the Republicans could deal at a stroke with the problems of looks, experience and age, and save money and energy in the process.

Bush, who is next in our GOP alphabetical line, clearly has the height for the job and is vaguely Lincolnian in appearance. But he also has a handicap: He is under 60. This usually makes Republican convention delegates uneasy if not downright suspicious. Also lately he has got to talking about the dangers of nuclear war as if they were an awkward risk in the interest rates. But his main problem is that he is regarded as a New Englander from Texas, and vice versa, which could hurt him in both places.

John Connally, coming after the A's and the B's, is a bit of a puzzle in this corner. The last political idea I had — back in 1960 — was that the successful presidential candidates of this century all had two identical letters in their names:

Women in the Draft: An Affront to Men?

By Frances FitzGerald

MONTGOMERY, BAY, Jamaica — President Carter's call for the registration of women for the draft cannot fail to stir some passionate debate in the U.S. armed forces as well as in Congress. For the possibility exists that the drafting of women, even for noncombat roles, will bring a radical change to the armed forces and to society at large.

Of course there are many reasons to suppose that the drafting of women will make little difference to the military system as women's suffrage made to the political system in the United States. Those who will predict a decline of morale or discipline may well be wrong. In the first place, there are already 150,000 women in the services, and while it could be argued that these are volunteers and that draftees would be another matter, the counter-argument is the result of universal conscription in Israel. Women in Israel have long served the armed forces in almost every capacity, including the manning (or womaning) of tanks along the Golan Heights. Demonstrably, the morale and discipline of that extraordinary fighting force has not suffered.

As Guerrillas

Then, too, women usually fight in guerrilla wars. In Vietnam, for example, women constituted an important part of the guerrilla (as against the regular military) forces. For some years, a woman commanded all the Viet Cong forces in a major military region of the South. On the basis of their experience with women spies, saboteurs and assault troops among the enemy, United States commanders in Vietnam would have been hard put to argue that women lacked anything in skill, courage or the killer instinct.

But in the Vietnamese guerrilla army, as in Israel, the decision to conscript women was based on sheer necessity: at stake was the very survival of an army and a people fighting on their own home ground.

In the United States, the decision to draft women would be — uniquely, as far as I know — a matter of principle: to fulfill a conception of equal rights and equal obligations. As such, the decision would surely raise the hackles of military men who harbor other views of women and, more important, other views of soldiers.

Hostility

As correspondents in Vietnam in 1966, I and my women colleagues used to encounter a kind of hostility from U.S. military officers and enlisted men that male journalists were spared. At the time I could understand why soldiers would refuse to take a woman into combat — when they would take an equally unarmed and untrained man. But

what puzzled me for a long time was the hostility of soldiers in the rear areas or on the fringes of the combat zones, particularly when in the same situation U.S. civilians and Vietnamese military men so accommodated us with a fair amount of grace. Finally, after spending a week in one military outpost town (where I was interviewing Vietnamese civilians, male and female), I figured out the reason for this hostility.

The main emotion of the officers in that place was boredom — horrendous boredom tinged with anxiety. Apart from the knowledge that they were serving their country, the one compensation the soldiers had was their sense of superior masculinity.

A Changed World

Watching combat movies every night, they conjured up a vision of themselves as heroes facing constant danger with courage and fortitude. My presence there was an affront, for it kept reminding them that there was very little danger there and that just about anyone could put up with it. The presence of a woman dispelled all the glamour of war.

The world has changed somewhat since then. The women's movement began in the middle of the Vietnam War, and my colleagues who worked in Vietnam from 1969 to 1971 reported feeling like Rip Van Winkle when they returned home. In the last two or three years of the war, many more women journalists went to Vietnam. They had a much easier time of it not because of a change in military attitudes but only because most of the United States forces had pulled out and the remaining U.S. military advisers had come to dislike all correspondents equally.

Military attitudes toward women have changed far more slowly than civilian attitudes. There are many reasons for this, but one I have a certain sympathy with. One purpose of military training is to make men as nearly as possible into replaceable units. A soldier's compensation for his loss of individuality is in participating in a group identity — and the more specific that identity, the more compelling. To draft women is necessarily to diffuse this collective identity — to change the very idea of what a soldier is.

In the absence of a national emergency that would bind soldiers and civilians, men and women, together in a common purpose, the drafting of women takes away whatever fun there is in being a soldier.

Frances FitzGerald, author of "Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam," wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Myopic Views?

In your editorial "On Short-sightedness" (JHT, Jan. 8) dealing with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, you mention President Carter's message that "history teaches perhaps few clear lessons. But surely one such lesson learned by the world at great cost is that aggression unopposed becomes a contagious disease."

Let us hope that after this official recognition of the "clear lessons of history," the United States will derive the right conclusions from

some other acts of aggression which, for years now, have been committed against other people in the same area, namely the Cypriots and the Palestinians.

Why should we see the aggression in Afghanistan as a generator of the above-mentioned contagious disease and not as a consequence of the same contagious disease which has been allowed to spread misery and unhappiness to other peaceful people, without any punishment and with much toleration?

NICHOLAS GAZIS,

Athens.

Voting Abroad

U.S. voters abroad should be aware that they have a choice as to whether to vote absentee in the presidential primaries in their home states or vote overseas for delegates to the National Democratic or Republican Conventions to be held this spring. They cannot vote in both. To vote for delegates abroad to the convention, voters must be enrolled in the party of their choice overseas.

CLAIRE BASS,

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON,

Paris.

ten in the Affront to Campaign Against Emigration ina Highlighting Efforts Curb Hong Kong Flight

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Hong Kong, a capitalist hell where newsmen must endure frequent unemotional tough bosses and sky-high prices. So says the *Work*, the journal of China's labor movement, in an account of a young couple who went to Hong Kong to seek their fortune and home four years later, only to be thrown out by the struggle living under capitalism.

The story, given prominent display, appears to be part of a government campaign to dissuade Chinese youths tempted to illegally emigrate from the British authorities.

The Hong Kong rule of thumb is that for every illegal immigrant captured at the border and returned to China, one or two make it across undetected. If true, that would mean that as many as 180,000 escapees reached Hong Kong last year. In addition, 70,308 emigrated legally, bearing exit permits issued by the Chinese government.

After repeated appeals from Sir Murray, who came here last year to confer with Premier Hua Guofeng, China started to reduce the flow of legal immigrants. The number of Chinese showing up at the Hong Kong border with valid exit permits from Peking fell from an average of 450 daily to about 170, still higher than the Hong Kong authorities would have liked but acceptable.

New Penalties

Until now, no move had been made by Peking to contain the huge number of illegal immigrants escaping on foot across the land border, in junks and fishing boats across the South China Sea, or by swimming across a shark-infested stretch of the sea.

The new penalties for escape, published in full recently by the Hong Kong newspaper *Wen Wei Po*, require jail sentences for repeat offenders, for profiteers who organize refugee-running rackets and for those who steal boats to make their escape. Reform through which the Chinese call "forced labor," without pay, is mandated for everyone else.

Three members of a commune near the border town of Shenzhen who escaped to Hong Kong, then began ferrying out friends at night in a speedboat, received sentences of from 5 to 10 years. Another 10-year sentence was imposed on a would-be escapee who knocked a frontier guard unconscious.

Besides putting teeth in its laws, China is trying to discourage emigration by suggesting that Hong Kong, despite its bright lights, might not be a paradise after all.

In the *Workers' Daily* story about the couple who voluntarily returned to China, the husband, Wu Jinhai, complained that in four years in Hong Kong, he was forced to change jobs 11 times and that he worried constantly about making ends meet.

Greeks Held Terror Plot

ATHENS, Feb. 17 (UPI) — An prosecutor yesterday said 11 leftist extremists with ties to communist terrorist acts, were sources said the group had to assassinate the ambassador of the United States, West Germany, Israel, Turkey and accused, some of whom they had schooled in terrorism by the at present for the liberation of line, were ordered jailed pending completion of a magistrate's inquisitions and final charges, a spokesman for the prosecutor said. They could face jail of up to 20 years.

The group, called the Popular Front Initiative, was investigating the murder of police officers last month. A spokesman said a 37-year-old Greek, Kostas Zytinas, who had five years in Florence and was the leader of the group.

Thai Refuge for Laotians Burns; 18,000 Homeless

BANGKOK, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — Thai supplies and shelters shed to northeastern Thailand for more than 18,000 refugees made homeless night when fire raged their camp of thatched huts.

Agency officials said international voluntary relief agencies and the Thai government were working to aid the refugees after evacuation during the four days in which at least one person died.

In the northeastern province of Nong Khai, 300 miles Bangkok, today said that so one had been charged in the out that a 63-year-old Lao-

Africans Said Shell Angola

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — today accused South Africa of an Angolan position on the border with Namibia (South Africa), which is under South African control.

A dispatch received here, the news agency quoted the Ministry as saying that African artillery bombarded the southern border for on Wednesday. The agency did not mention casualties or is across the Okavango on the base of the Caprivi the narrow tongue of Namibia thrusts east toward Zam-

bia. Rhodesia.

os Decree Says Dealers to Die

BRASILIA, Feb. 17 (AP) — President-elect Figueiredo, who sent a squad of narcotics manufacturers firing squad in 1973, today a mandatory death penalty for anyone found guilty of selling or possessing drugs to minors.

The government news agency reported that President Figueiredo is a new law order amending the 1972 law provided a maximum penalty of 15 years in jail for persons selling drugs to minors but the death penalty only in here victims died from tak-



In the holy pools at Kurukshetra, India, pilgrims bath during the solar eclipse Saturday in a rite thought to expunge sin.

From Holy Men to Scientists

India, Old and New, Turns to Observe Solar Eclipse

By Michael T. Kaufman

KURUKSHETRA, India, Feb. 17 (NYT) — As the moon blocked the light and warmth of the sun yesterday afternoon, much of India was cast into reverent stillness. Streets closed for the day. No marriages were arranged or held. Pregnant women stayed indoors. And in Kurukshetra, hundreds of thousands of pilgrims bathed in ancient holy pools.

The rare cosmic event excited both the modern and traditional sensibilities that coexist in India in a stark but tolerant juxtaposition. The India that produces more scientific papers each year than Britain or France spent the day in fascination and inquiry. The other, larger and older India, was occupied in meditative devotion.

To the south, where the eclipse was total, radiation was monitored by sophisticated rockets and by a radio-telescope. Throughout the path of darkness hundreds of teams of Indian scientists, joined by colleagues from abroad, conducted highly elaborate tests. There were zoologists observing the behavior of animals, botanists measuring the reaction of plants, psychologists testing human responses.

In Kurukshetra, 110 miles north of New Delhi, none of this mattered at all — an older consciousness held sway. Perhaps more than a million people had gathered around six tanks of holy water.

They began arriving four weeks ago, living in rented tents, in temples or out in the open. Most traveled by train; some walked. There were holy men in saffron robes, bearded ascetics with their nearly naked bodies smeared with ashes. There were family groups with picnic baskets and tents of thousands of beggars. There was also at least one pickpocket.

Italy Reopens Probe of Imam

ROME, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Italian authorities said yesterday that they were reopening their probe into the disappearance of Lebanese Shiite Muslim Imam Musa Sadr during a trip between Tripoli and Rome in 1978.

A spokesman for the magistrate's office said the case was being reopened at the request of Libya, which contends that Imam Sadr arrived in Italy on Aug. 31, 1978, aboard an Alitalia airliner and was abducted in Rome. Italian investigators at the time said there was no proof that Imam Sadr actually boarded the plane and that he may have disappeared in Libya.

In its request, the Libyan Embassy contended that Imam Sadr was abducted shortly after his arrival in Rome by agents of SAVAK, the Iranian secret police under the regime of the deposed shah. The request noted that Imam Sadr was a supporter of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and that SAVAK had every reason to want to eliminate him.

What all of them had come for was *moksha*, the Hindu concept of salvation by which mortals are released from the cycle of rebirth. As explained by some of those who gathered here, if a pilgrim performed *shraddha*, the ritual remembrance for one's forefathers, and then bathed in the oldest pool at the time of a solar eclipse, the person's sins would be expunged and the pilgrim stood ready for redemption.

The town, which normally has about 45,000 residents, has many hundreds of temples, many of which provide sleeping areas and free food to the visitors.

"It was here that Lord Krishna delivered the message of the Bhagavad Gita 3,080 years ago," said a public relations officer at a tent run for the press by the state government of Haryana. The Bhagavad Gita, a philosophical poem, forms a part of the Mahabharata epic, which documents and mythologizes an 18-day battle fought on the plain of Kurukshetra.

"You know," said the public relations man, "the god Vishnu is believed by many to be present in the *Samhit* tank. It is a very, very holy place." It is also an active place.

An elephant carrying two holy men walks by and swipes a trunkful of peanuts from a vendor. A group of Naga ascetics sit within individual circles of burning charcoal and blow ritual blasts on conch shells.

On platforms near the edge of the pool are the *pandas*, the special Brahman priests with their remarkable records.

There are about 200 of these men who tend files handed down from father to son. Organized by districts, the files contain the names of pilgrims who have visited the town during solar eclipses or on moonless nights. A visitor who finds the *panda* in charge of his district can, for a fee, learn when his ancestors preceded him here. The records go back at least 400 years.

NASA Launch in Kenya
NAIROBI, Feb. 17 (AP) — National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists launched U.S.-made rockets from a wilderness camp in Kenya yesterday to photograph the eclipse.

In northern Tanzania, a Japanese film team climbed Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's tallest mountain, to film the eclipse while other Japanese crews recorded animal behavior at the nearby Ngorongoro crater.

And in China the sun was beginning to set when the eclipse occurred, coinciding with celebrations at the start of the lunar New Year and the arrival of the Year of the Monkey. Chinese superstition has it that an eclipse on New Year's Day is bad luck, but the Peking press has been treating it as a great opportunity for scientific investigation.

Police in Milan Find
Heroin Cache in Car
MILAN, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Police yesterday found 15.5 pounds of pure heroin worth an estimated \$8.6 million hidden in the transmission of a car and arrested its Turkish driver, 26-year-old Cima Gumer, on charges of drug smuggling.

Investigators said that after they were tipped that a shipment of heroin would be arriving here from Turkey, drug squad officers spotted a Turkish-registered car in a square known for drug sales and searched it. In the transmission, they found 14 plastic bags full of heroin. Officers said that oil and gasoline fumes had concealed the heroin smell from police dogs at border check points.

British administrators consider Mr. Mugabe's forces to be responsible for most of the intimidation. Mr. Mugabe blames security force auxiliaries. They are black militiamen, trained for a few weeks, most of whom are loyal to black former prime minister Abel Muzorewa.

The governor has barred Enos Nkala, a top Mugabe party official and an election candidate, from further campaigning on grounds that he made inflammatory statements. Lord Soames also barred Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) from campaigning in two central districts, saying that ZANU-PF would not let other parties campaign.

Informed sources in Salisbury said that Lord Soames would not use this week's meeting to intensify, but to contain, however, the governor would not finish from anything if necessary, the sources said.

He has assumed operation of the last two weeks to allow him to put voters in districts where he believes a fair poll could not be obtained because of intimidation, and to resume a party from campaigning if there are no serious attempts to bomb explosions or other attacks on individuals.

The most spectacular incidents have been two bomb attacks on Thursday night at churches in Salisbury, and another earlier that evening in a private car.

Two men in the car were killed. Police initially said that they could have been the ones who planted the bombs at the churches. A military spokesman later said the men were black members of the Rhodesian Army.

Informed sources said that one of them had been a member of the Rhodesian Scouts, a highly trained black unit, and intelligence unit much used by guerrillas.

In Rhodesian Election Campaign Assassination Fears Force Mugabe to Abandon Rally

By Alan Cowell

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — Nationalist leader Robert Mugabe canceled an appearance at a major rally here today, fearing that it might expose him to another assassination attempt.

About 35,000 people turned out in sweltering heat for the rally 10 days before the general election that is to bring this British colony, known for eight decades as Rhodesia, to independence as Zimbabwe. But after a two-hour wait, they were told that Mr. Mugabe would not appear.

After a rally last Sunday at Fort Victoria, in south-central Rhodesia, a bomb went off under the road to the airport just after Mr. Mugabe's car had passed. Four days before that, a grenade was thrown at the Salisbury home of the Marxist-leaning guerrilla leader, but the explosion did little damage.

"At Risk"
As the crowd dispersed in Bulawayo, a party aide told reporters: "It is the security situation. We believe he would be at risk here."

Bulawayo is in the southwest, the homeland of the Ndebele tribe and the heartland of support for Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe's partner in the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance but his rival in the Feb. 27 election.

Mr. Mugabe's main support comes from the Shona tribe — the Shona people are in the majority in Rhodesia — in central and eastern areas, where his guerrillas operated during the bush war that ended formally with a fragile cease-fire seven weeks ago.

The British governor, Lord Soames, is to confer this week with Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe and leaders of the other seven political parties contesting the election to try to reduce the political intimidation that has become rampant in the country as the voting approaches.

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Suspicion
Suspicion for the bomb attack was directed at first at nationalist guerrillas, in particular followers of Mr. Mugabe. But disclosure of the identity of the two men added weight to a statement yesterday by Mr. Nkomo's spokesman, Walter Musarurwa, that he believed the bombs were planted by the authorities to discredit nationalist parties.

"It looks to me as if they (the two soldiers) had planted the other bombs and were on their way to plant another when it did for them," Mr. Musarurwa said.

There was no indication that police still considered that the car blast and the other explosions were connected.

Police said, meanwhile, that an office of Bishop Muzorewa's party in Bindura, northeast of Salisbury, was attacked last night by two men carrying automatic weapons. No one was injured.

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Trudeau Is Favored in Today's Election

Mr. Clark, 40, won last May's election in which Canadian voters showed they had grown weary of 16 years of Liberal rule. 11 of them with Mr. Trudeau as prime minister. But within six months it was evident that the Conservative leader

[Mr. Trudeau said last week in the automobile manufacturing city of Windsor, Ontario, that Canada would seek a bigger share of the United States-dominated automobile industry if a Liberal govern-

As usual, Mr. Trudeau's party is likely to win almost all of the 75 seats from francophone Quebec, and probably will make inroads in the eastern Maritime provinces. The Conservatives are expected to retain their strong base in western Canada.

CHICAGO CONFRONTATION — Mayor Jane Byrne and striking Chicago firemen met outside a fire station. The mayor told them they would lose public support if they ignored court demands for an end to the city's first strike by firemen — which began on Thursday. Negotiations collapsed Saturday and the mayor called for the hiring of 2,500 firefighters.

Washington Debates Needs of the Navy

Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Navy leaders say that national security demands the best ships with the latest technology — vessels that can strike at the Soviet Navy in its own waters, defend the sea lanes in the Atlantic and move quickly into the Third World.

U.S. Undercover Front Tied to 1978 Fraud Case

He said they had been at the airport to consummate the deal in which they were selling the certificates of deposit to people they thought were legitimate buyers; the representatives of Abdul Enterprises.

Louisiana Official Tied to Probe
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 (AP)
— A fourth Louisiana official — Lt.

Mr. Fitzmorris said Friday that he had a "very flimsy conversation" with undercover agents, but did not promise them anything. "I have never promised anything in my life, any concrete promise . . . in my 30 years in public life," he said. His lawyer said the prosecutor told him that Mr. Fitzmorris was not the target of the investigation.

George Brewer, manager of employee relations at what Hess calls the world's largest refinery, said an explosion occurred in a boiler. He said there was no fire.

Finns Hold Africans

Medical World News said each cigarette delivers about half the nicotine of a puff from a conventional one.

Levesque Claims Support
QUEBEC, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Pre-

Officials would not disclose the nationalities or identities of the Africans, but it is believed they were diplomats stationed in the Soviet Union.

Lab tests show the inhaled nicotine from the fake cigarette shows up in blood the way nicotine from regular cigarettes do, proving it is absorbed into the body. But the level is lower than that from regular cigarettes.

He also hinted at a provincial election within the year and indicated federal civil servants would be integrated into the provincial public service in a politically sovereign Quebec.

Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of naval operations, said that at the same time, "We are trying to meet a three-ocean requirement with a 1½-ocean Navy." He said the Navy needed "the capability to operate across the whole spectrum of maritime tasks."

Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

The Office of Management and

own waters, defend the sea lanes in the Atlantic and move quickly into the Third World.

London Ltd. to Abdul Enterprises Ltd." The complaint also charged that the certificates of deposit "are

the world's largest refinery, said an explosion occurred in a boiler. He said there was no fire.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Herausgegeben von Bruno Dechamps, Jürgen Eck, Fritz Ulrich Fack, Joachim Fest, Johann Georg Reißmüller, Erich Weiler

Sankt und Begin kommen trotz allem voran
„Der Friede ist Wirklichkeit für immer“

Mathoyer: Strauß will zurück zum kalten Krieg

Die Mächte und der Geist

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Taiwan question, and first
to effect postal, commercial
transport links," the letter said.

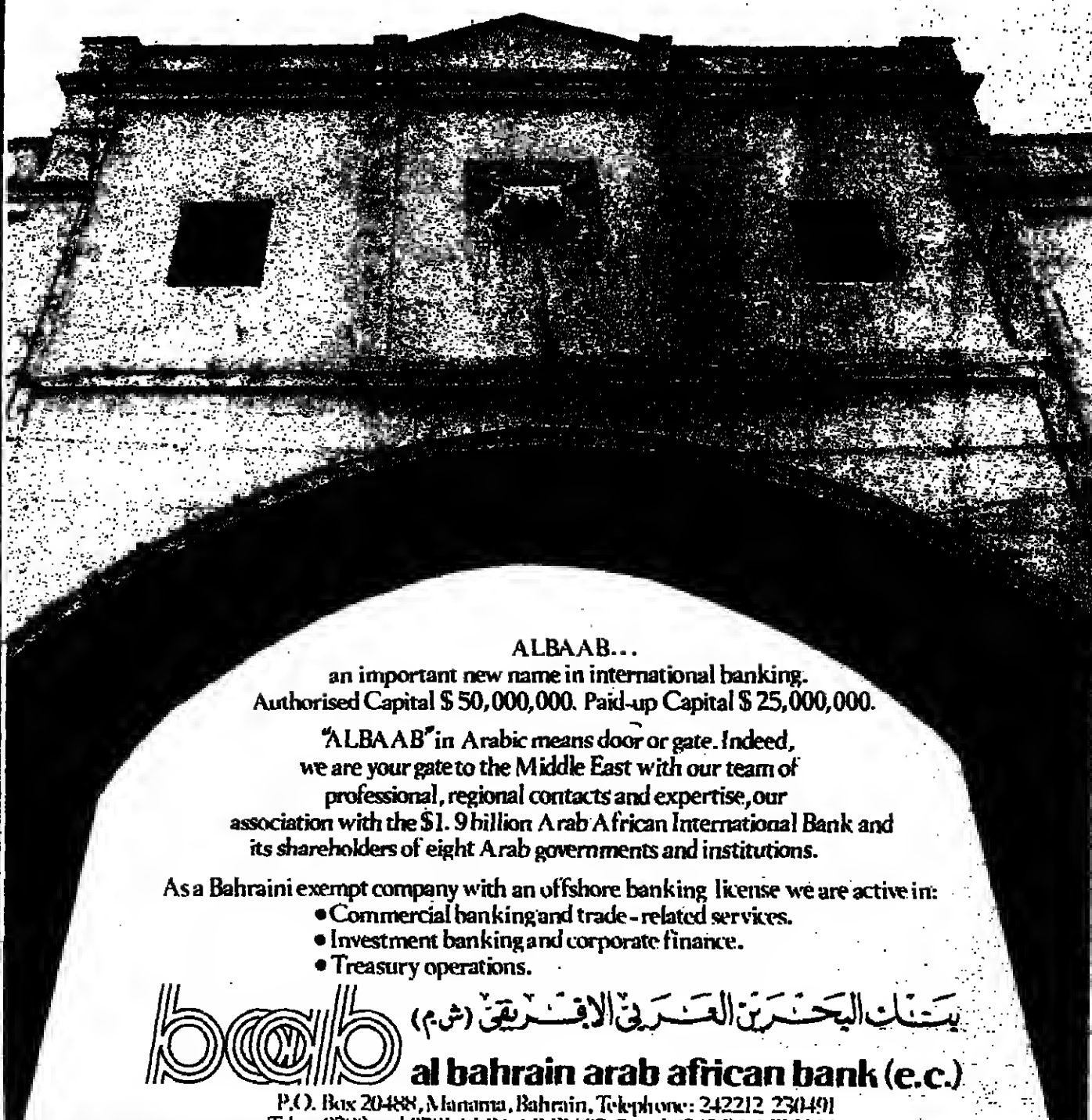
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New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 9)
and the American Stock Exchange market value index fell 7.44 to 281.35. Big Board volume averaged 50.88 million shares a day, against 50.49 million the week before.

Brokers were not necessarily alarmed by the market's poor showing in the final days of the week. Most of them argued that at least a brief pullback, or "consolidation," was overdue after the sometimes explosive rally that had been in progress since early last month.

They also said that the discount rate increase had been widely expected, with the economy continuing to resist efforts to slow it down in order to cool off inflation.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith recently changed its economic forecast for the year, projecting a milder decline in business activity than previously expected, and inflation at two-digit levels for the second consecutive year.

The brokerage firm cited two reasons for the change — increased

government spending, especially for defense, and the ability of businesses to keep their inventories lean.

"Mindful of the widespread forecasts of a recession this year and the tracking effects of excessive inventories in the last recession, businesses so far have kept a relatively tight rein on their stockpiles of unsold goods," the Merrill Lynch Market Letter noted.

"Continued strong buying by consumers, despite record debt loads and declines in real spendable earnings, also has helped to hold back inventory accumulation."

"Inflationary psychology has kept consumer spending up and reduced the rate of savings to a record low. That has upset expectations of a pullback in consumer spending that would have led to forced liquidation of inventories and a sharper contraction in economic activity."

From a different perspective, the stock market's early-1980 rally is cited by some analysts as another reason to doubt that any severe recession is in the offing. In most standard recession scripts, the market declines for several months before business activity begins to slump.

Air Controllers End Walkout in Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — Portuguese air traffic controllers ended a four-day strike on schedule early yesterday, a Lisbon airport spokesman said.

But the 300 controllers still threaten to step up their job action this week unless the government meets their demands for improved pay and working conditions. A five-day strike is planned from midnight on Feb. 19 and will suspend air links between the mainland and Madeira and the Azores.

(Continued from Page 9)
der way for the South Korean exchange bank. This will be the first major testing of the market since the assassination last October of President Park Chung Hee and the exercise is regarded by the Koreans as well as their bankers as an international statement of confidence in the new regime. If the response is favorable, the amount is likely to be increased to \$500 million.

Interest will be set at 1/2 point over Libor for the first three years and 3/4 over for the final five years and sweetened further by a management fee reported to be around 1 percent. The terms represent a deterioration from the split rate of 1/2 point margin South Korea paid last year for 10-year funds. However, bankers insist that most of this



GROWING FASHIONS — A Ford Model T, the Tin-Lizzy introduced by Henry Ford in 1908, rests on the roof of a modern camper at a Hamburg leisure fair. The camper sells for 125,000 marks (about \$75,000), a far cry from the 1913 sticker price of \$500 for a Model T.

Syndicated Bank Loans

due to the tightening standards in the market as well as the economic situation in South Korea.

The government is forecasting a trade deficit of \$5.5 billion this year, Reuters reports. Meanwhile, the nation's foreign debt outstanding at the end of last year totaled \$20.6 billion. AP-Dow Jones reports. Of this, \$15.12 billion matures in three years or more.

Finland received what appears to be extremely favorable terms on its \$100-million loan: interest starts at 3/4 percent over Libor for the first two years and rises to a half-point over Libor for the final six years. However, participants insist that this is a standby credit that is not likely to be drawn upon and that the terms are illusory. The real figure to look at, they say, is the quarter-point commitment fee Finland

will pay the banks for earmarking the funds.

A \$100-million loan for LKAB, Sweden's state-owned mining group, runs for seven years, with interest set at 1/2 percent over Libor. The return is sweetened by participation fees ranging from 1/16 for \$3 million to a quarter-point on participations of \$10 million or more.

Pacific Power & Light is seeking \$75 million for two years, offering to pay 1/2 percent over Libor. At the other end of the scale, Nucleobras of Brazil is said to be shopping for \$100 million for eight years and reportedly has turned down suggestions that it pay a margin of 1 1/2 percent. The Brazilians insist they can borrow at less expensive rates, but all the market is watching for the terms it finally accepts.

Attention is also focused on the expected \$400-to-\$500 million operation Morgan Guaranty is expected to lead for Denmark. Current expectations are that it will be for seven years and the margin will be set at 1/2 percent over the U.S. prime rate.

This will give the Danes a cosmetic parity with what better-rated Norway or Sweden might pay over Libor (Libor is a wholesale rate, prime is a retail rate) and also draw a wider audience of participants as regional U.S. banks, now out of the market, might be lured into participating if the return were deemed attractive.

—CARL GEWIRTZ

Japanese Rocket Lifts A Satellite Into Orbit

TOKYO, Feb. 17 (AP) — Japan's new M-3 rocket, designed to put scientific equipment outside the atmosphere to observe Halley's Comet in 1986, was launched today at the Tokyo University space center near Kagoshima, southern Japan, a spokesman said.

He said that the 407-pound rocket put into orbit a 407-pound experimental satellite — the first Japanese model with solar batteries — that is to make a circuit every 97 minutes of its two-month life.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 15, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Sw.	S.F.	Y.
Amsterdam	1.3155	4.418	182.17	47.91	0.228	—	6.751	118.88
Bombay (b)	28.22	65.19	16.345	4.975	3.38	—	17.88	5.74
Frankfurt	1.7955	4.011	—	42.49	2.14	—	10.72	32.83
London (b)	2.2875	—	—	3.9975	9.37	1.8228	4.395	65.05
Madrid	165.45	1,888.96	482.38	171.36	—	—	42.47	28.15
New York	—	2.2975	—	0.578	0.245	—	8.022	0.616
Paris	4.779	9.41	234.44	—	3.884	—	272.33	14.825
Zurich	1.8425	2.7475	154.775	39.895	0.28145	—	84.991	5.297
ECU	1.4376	0.42333	2.0788	3.8877	1.5813	—	27.912	43.926

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Source: Reuters. (b) Commercial bank. (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000. Closing rates or official rates for European centers; 5 a.m. EST rates for New York.

U.S. Report Spurs Drop In Prices of Dollar Bonds

(Continued from Page 9)
services business listed on the New York Stock Exchange and trading at a lofty multiple of about 30 times earnings. The \$25-million, 15-year issue is expected to carry a coupon of 7 1/2 percent and the conversion price is expected to be set at a premium of 10-to-15 percent over the prevailing New York price of the stock when final terms are set.

Finance for Industry, which had been delayed in tapping the Euro-sterling market until a tax-free financing vehicle could be set up, is now offering 20 million of six-year paper carrying a coupon of 14 1/2 percent, about on a par with what long-term U.S. gilts are offering.

The European Coal and Steel Community is scheduled to issue around 150 million French francs of six-year paper that is expected to carry a coupon of not more than 12 1/2 percent.

French banks are also discussing with the Finance Ministry the possibility of launching a convertible Euro-franc issue.

Union Bank of Norway is offering 18-million Units of Account of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 percent. Lead manager Kreditbank says underwriting will be "a la carte" with banks choosing how much they want to speak up for.

In a move aimed at assuring a calm aftermath, Kreditbank says it will not deliver securities until six weeks after the signing of the final terms and will itself clear all transactions instead of using Cede or Euroclear. A similar approach was taken in the recent issue for Quebec, but Kreditbank acted after the issue was sold and in the case is alerting the market to its intention.

In another approach to try to discipline the aftermarket performance of new issues, Deutsche Bank, which sold 250 million Deutsche marks of Australian paper at par with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent, says it will not quote a price on the paper until after the Feb. 20 payment date when all sales restrictions have been terminated.

As Deutsche Bank warned, allocations in many cases were minis-

cule, sending underwriters scurrying for paper and driving the price to a temporary premium before it closed the week, as quoted by other banks, at 99 1/2 bid-100 asked.

Australia will make a private placement this week of 150 million DM. Terms are expected to include a maturity of 7 1/2 years and a coupon of 8 percent.

However, these terms are widely viewed as well below where the market really is. Most bankers expect the Bundesbank to increase its discount rate and thereby push up the entire rate structure and anticipation of this is causing investors to avoid making new commitments. Indicative of the state of the market is decision by another borrower to shelve the scheduled announcement of a new issue.

The European Investment Bank sold 100 million DM of 10-year promissory notes with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent. Manager Deutsche Bank would not say at what price the paper was sold to investors.

Norges Kommunalbank also sold 100 million DM of promissory notes. This 15-year paper carried a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and was sold at a net price of 98 1/2 for a yield of 8.72 percent, reports lead manager Westdeutsche Landesbank.

Svenska Handelsbanken was forced to sweeten the coupon on its issue of 15 million Special Drawing Rights to 11 percent from the 10 1/2 percent initially indicated due to stiff resistance from investors.

Eurobond Yields*	
Week Ended Feb. 13 (U.S. Dollars)	
International	Industrial
13.13 %	12.92 %
Industrial, long term	12.92 %
Industrial, medium term	13.30 %
Canadian, medium term	13.62 %
French franc, long term	12.74 %
Unit of acc. long term	9.61 %

Market Turnover	
Week Ended Feb. 15 (Billions of U.S. Dollars)	
Total	Over-the-counter
849.5	514.0
Eurod.	2,006.2
	2,044.2
	561.8

EEC Producers of Textiles Say U.S. Has Unfair Edge

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Feb. 17 (NYT) — Rhone-Poulenc, France's dominant synthetic-fiber maker, believes that it is being treated unfairly by President Carter, even though it has done exactly what the president urged. Most other European textile makers feel the same way and are clamoring for reparations against the United States that threaten to provoke a transatlantic trade war.

European Economic Community officials and the new U.S. trade negotiator, the former Florida Gov. Reuben Askew, are expected to discuss the situation at meetings in Brussels beginning tomorrow.

Three years ago, Rhone-Poulenc set an example for many other uncompetitive European fiber makers by drawing up a painful plan to rationalize its losing textile division, at a cost of some \$220 million. Its actions have made it competitive again, and the company hopes to be profitable by 1981.

The plan, which the company fi-

nanced partly by selling its headquarters on Paris's fashionable Avenue Montaigne and moving into cheaper accommodations, involved closing down old-fashioned and uncompetitive factories, investing in new and more productive ones and manufacturing only a limited number of fibers.

To pacify the unions, Rhone-Poulenc set up a special subsidiary to persuade other companies to take over its discarded plants and their workers. It also promised them its plan to have the textile division's labor force from 13,000 in 1978 to 6,000 next year would not lead to a single dismissal.

The French company's steps exemplified the painful "adjustment" that the Carter administration and other industrial governments believe that uncompetitive textile spinners, steelmakers, shipbuilders and other producers must make in the next few years if the West is to regain the prosperity it lost after the 1973 explosion in oil prices. Slowly, other fiber producers in Britain, Italy, West Germany and Belgium have been prodded by their governments into following Rhone-Poulenc's example.

Anger and Frustration
But today, the mood of self-congratulation of executives of Rhone-Poulenc and officials of other European fiber companies has turned to anger and frustration with President Carter. And their governments are beginning to share this frustration.

Rhone-Poulenc's executives complain about the slowness of the U.S. program to decontrol domestic oil and natural gas prices, the raw materials of the synthetic-fiber industry. They say the program, which is not scheduled to be completed until 1983, gives American producers an unfair advantage that threatens European hopes of becoming competitive again.

As a result, European synthetic-fiber producers are pressing their governments to take protective action against American exports, even though they know that this risks provoking trade hostilities that could deal a blow to hopes of edging the West back to prosperity within an open trading system.

European textile experts say that American man-made fibers now enjoy a price advantage of about 15-to-25 percent over European fibers. As a result, American manufacturers have increased their market share in Europe within the last year to about 9 percent from 5 percent. In France, the U.S. share has doubled to 10 percent, and in Britain, the American presence has surged to more than 26 percent.

Last month, Italy's big loss-making producers, Montefibre, ANIC, Sni-Vitroco and Stry, which are in the midst of streamlining their operations, won a partial reprieve from the U.S. "invasion" when Italy obtained permission to slap a 28 percent anti-dumping duty on imported American acrylic fiber. Earlier this month, foreign ministers of the Common Market agreed that Britain could restrict wool imports from the United States to protect its industry.

Rhone-Poulenc, along with the principal producers in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, was upset that it was not offered similar protection.

Gold Mine Project, BRITISH COLUMBIA CANADA.

In the Mc Dame creek area in British Columbia a hitherto unmined property lease is becoming available for mining purposes.

The area around this property has produced some of the richest gold deposits in North America in the past.

Initial geological tests on the property have shown definite gold deposits which are believed to be substantial.

A full scale geological test is being planned for Spring 1980. Results and mining recommendations will be ready in October/November 1980. Mining operations would be planned for 1981.

The test costs in 1980 will be around Can \$500,000, while the mining investment requirements in 1981 are believed to be in the region of US \$5,000,000.

Selector is already involved in construction projects in British Columbia and has undertaken to raise the finance for this mining operation: part of the financial requirements will be undertaken by ourselves.

We are looking for one to three partners for this venture. The partners would join the project as shareholders and have representation on the Board together with ourselves and our Canadian partners.

Principals who can demonstrate substantial financial resources are invited to write to:

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The Directors have declared a dividend of 23 cents (U.S.) per share the record date of which is February 12, 1980 payable February 27, 1980.

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Registered shareholders of record February 12, 1980 will have their dividend cheque mailed to their address.
Hamilton, Bermuda
February 12, 1980
C.T. Collis, Secretary



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Wales, Short A Man, Loses In Rugby, 9-8

By Bob Donahue

LONDON, Feb. 17 (IHT) — The score went 3-0, 3-4, 6-4, 6-8, 9-8, and Wales lost to England yesterday with a third penalty goal, to try. It was a great, sad day for rugby.

Welsh flanker Paul Ringer was expelled in the 13th minute for a foul. So much, which was regarded in rugby circles as one of the occasions of century, turned out to be the first in 736 games among England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France — stretching back to 1871 — in which a man has had to play with 14 men against 15 because of an expulsion.

England, around a pack of forwards that had overpowered Ireland and France, stood a good chance to win three games in the Five Nations championship for the first time since 1963. The captain of this revival, Billy Stanger, was already one of the most popular figures in his country, with a seal broad enough for both the tabloids and the heavier dailies.

David Usery on Top

And England vs. Wales is the one that matters most for both sides. For Wales it is Goliath vs. David every year. In the last 16 years Goliath has won only once. No one could remember more excitement in London for a rugby international.

A drizzle stopped at noon. Just before 2:30, the English sang "Land of the Sun and the Moon" and the Welsh sang "Land of My Fathers." It was a lovely, hunched to the north and south of a Queen's Regiment and the Twickenham turf, 15 men in white and 15 in red waited in ward-looking circles for the British anthem. Jersey No. 6 stood off just a foot from the red huddle.

Paul Ringer — born in Wales 28 years ago of English parents, the proud said — was playing north at the Englishman. Then the band was gone and the whistle blown, and Ringer was immediately involved in a scuffle with English No. 8 John Scott, who happens to play his club rugby in Cardiff.

Looking for A Bang

It was the Welsh game plan to start with a bang, and the banging now included softening up the English wings and fullback. Mike Slemmen engaged unhurt from under the first high punt. There was trouble in the scrum, again involving Scott. In the fifth minute, referee David Burnett of London called the two captains together and told them to cool it.

Whereupon, under a high kick to Denny Hart, Welsh center Steve Wetherby tackled the English fullback early and Ringer took care to land on his prostrate Hart's lower back right knee-first. Hart eventually got up. So went on from foul to foul.

Until, in the 13th minute, when the English had won a lineout 39 meters from the Welsh line and their 5-foot-7-inch flyhalf, John Horton, had kicked downfield, 6-foot-1-inch Ringer arrived too late to block the kick, which less tackle Horton, yet arrived at top speed and with arms stretched. It looked at the time and it looks on the film like two hands the eyes, which just missed. Referee Burnett raised an arm of his own.

There was speculation later why the Welsh officials played Ringer at all. Has a history of fouls, most recently in the Wales-France game on Jan.

Others Before Him

Ringer is not the first man to be sent off in a Five Nations game. In 1907 three years ago, a Scottish referee expelled a Welshman and an Englishman together for punches near the end of the first half. Both men turned to international play after suspensions that were shorter than the 10 weeks imposed on Ringer today.

His idea of rugby has room for spitting, vicious glares, insults, the necked fist shown repeatedly to the other team's backs, and his manly on both sides of the divide between barely tolerable and foul. Burnett is felt to have done well.

And so then did Wales. Prop Graham Price, hooker Alan Phillips, lock Ian Martin, flanker and captain Jeff Squire, scrumhalf Terry Holmes and flyhalf Gareth Davies led a 14-man effort that would have won the match, if only four different Welshmen had not missed all seven of their kicks — five penalties and two attempted conversions — or if a drop Davies at the start of the second half had not brushed the outside of a goal.

Ringer's televised foul gave England its first points. Hart connecting the first of his three penalties out of seven attempted. Wales turned to pressure straight on. At a wheeled scrum on the English line, Holmes pushed around the counter to score with the ball Smith lost: 3-4 at half-time. Hart's second shot restored England's lead in the 28th minute of the match, but again the 14 surged back. As chants of "England, England" raged with "Way-als, Way-als" in indistinct din, Phillips blocked an attempted kick to touch by Smith, made ground with the recovered ball and wed right wing Elwyn Jones for the try that made it 6-8.

The half was 39 minutes old by the time the English kicked off. They were downfield and Holmes was penalized at a ruck. Hart flipped blades grass in the almost-still air, kicked from 23 meters on the far right, and ball curved leftward inside the right post.

Golden State said after a long appearance in the officials' box to a delicious tribute from the crowd down on the field, the tenses internal he had played. He also said: "Nobody's head dropped. Our players knew we weren't playing well, but they kept plugging away."

Paul Ringer

Coughlan's Mile of 3:52.9 Is Second Best Indoors

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (NYT) — Samon Coughlan ran the second best indoor mile ever Friday night, winning the highlight event at Sunbelt Invitational meet in 3 minutes 52.9 seconds. The 27-year-old Irishman missed his own world record by three-tenths of a second.

Coughlan was pushed by Malcolm Prie, a "rabbit" who set a pace of 1:10.4 for the first quarter, and by a field that challenged him during the race's latter stages.

Coughlan, passing Cleary, hit the mile in 1:57.2. The third quarter Coughlan slow the pace; with laps to go, Philbert Bayi and Lacy passed him, with Lacy taking the three-quarter split in 7.1.

Scott Factor

Leannwhite, Steve Scott, running first mile race of the winter, led from fourth place in the last lap. He closed on Coughlan in backstretch, but fell short, taking a 3:50 that broke his U.S. record of 3:54.1. Bayi finished third

in 3:54.5 and Lacy faded to fourth in 3:55.6.

Henry Rono and Mike Boit, both Kenyans, scored respective two-mile victories in the two-mile (8:21.7) and half-mile (1:48.6) races. Frank Jacobson won the high jump at 7 feet 6 inches. Mike Tully won the pole vault at 18 feet.

Debbie LaPlante ran the women's 60-yard hurdles in a meet-record 7.70. Second was Patty van Wolvenst, an Olympic veteran who had been sidelined by injuries since 1978.

Decker Sets Mile Mark

HOUSTON, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Mary Decker broke the world women's indoor mile standard here last night, turning in a 4:17.55 at the Brooks Invitational track meet in the Astrodome. Francine LaRue set the mark of 4:21.7 in 1975.

Another world best fell in the two-mile relay, in which the Santa Clara Track Club team's 7:16.99 crased the mark of 7:19.8 set nine years ago by the University of Wisconsin. The Astrodome track has only 5 laps to the mile compared with the 11 laps of most indoor tracks.



England captain Billy Beaumont struggles to control the ball in Saturday's match with Wales.

U.S., Sweden Win in Hockey

From Agency Dispatches
LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 — The U.S. hockey team, the surprise of the Winter Olympic tournament, registered a 5-1 victory over Norway yesterday to remain tied for first place in the Blue Division with Sweden, which defeated West Germany, 5-2.

In another Blue Division game, Czechoslovakia defeated Romania, 7-2. In the Red Division, the Soviet Union, the favorite for the gold medal, defeated Poland, 8-1. Finland edged Canada, 4-3, and the Netherlands and Japan skated to a 3-3 tie.

Peter Stastny and Vincent Lukac each scored two goals as the Czechs raised their record to 2-1. Brian Cassin had both Romanian goals during a four-goal outburst in the second period to lift Sweden over West Germany. Paced by Helmut Balzer, who scored three goals, the Soviet team has now outscored its opposition 41-5 in three victories.

Hart by Soft Shot
Canada's goalie, Bob Dupuis, allowed a soft clearing pass to trickle under his stick and into the net to help Finland clinch Canada's medal hopes. With the Finns leading, 2-1, late in the second period, Jukka Koskela flipped a soft clearing pass from his own blueline that found its way past Dupuis.

Dick DeLoe scored his second goal of the game with 2:45 remaining to cap a three-goal comeback that gave the Netherlands its tie with Japan in a battle of winless teams. Hideo Urbe's two goals helped Japan to its 3-0 lead.

Although the U.S. team had no real trouble beating Norway, it was not the same team that had moved to the top with a tie with Sweden and an upset victory over Czechoslovakia. Before the game coach Herb Brooks wondered if he could keep his players' intensity up. "I'm afraid of American kids," he said. "They get too cocky."

While they played with the same quickness they had displayed against Sweden and Czechoslovakia, there was an element of intelligence missing. Early on, the Americans failed to complete their plays, with passes that were just too short, or sticks that were too late on the ice.

Some Shame Sensed
Still, it appeared that Norway entered this game determined not to be embarrassed. It yielded 21 goals in being routed by the Czechoslovakians and West Germans.

So the Norwegians stormed after whoever had the puck for the Americans. They left open patches of ice that could have been disastrous but which the Americans did not capitalize on. They also played the body, often sending opponents into the boards.

But the Americans had ultimately too much talent and, at bottom, more reason to win. The Norwegians were virtually out of the running after their opening losses. The Americans continue their quest for a medal by facing Romania tomorrow night.

Among those impressed with the U.S. team was Brian O'Neill, the National Hockey League's executive vice president. "The Americans skate as good as any team I've seen in a long time," he said.

Olympic Hockey

RED DIVISION
W L T Pts GF GA
Soviet Union 3 0 0 6 31 9
Finland 2 1 0 4 14 11
Poland 1 2 0 2 7 17
Czechoslovakia 0 3 0 0 2 26
Japan 0 3 0 0 2 26

BLUE DIVISION
W L T Pts GF GA
Sweden 2 0 1 3 14 4
United States 2 0 1 3 14 4
Czechoslovakia 2 1 0 4 21 3
Soviet Union 1 2 0 2 14 19
West Germany 1 2 0 2 14 19
Norway 0 3 0 0 2 26

United States 1 Norway 1
Czechoslovakia 2 Romania 1
Netherlands 2 Japan 1
Sweden 3 West Germany 2
Finland 4 Canada 3

W L T Pts GF GA
Philadelphi 28 10 3 23 148
NY Islanders 27 11 3 22 149
Boston 26 12 3 21 150
Pittsburgh 25 13 3 20 151
Washington 24 14 3 19 152

W L T Pts GF GA
Chicago 24 14 3 19 152
St. Louis 23 15 3 18 153
San Jose 22 16 3 17 154
Vancouver 21 17 3 16 155
Whitman 20 18 3 15 156
Colorado 19 19 3 14 157

W L T Pts GF GA
Montreal 28 10 3 23 148
Los Angeles 27 11 3 22 149
Pittsburgh 26 12 3 21 150
Detroit 25 13 3 20 151
Hartford 24 14 3 19 152

W L T Pts GF GA
Buffalo 28 10 3 23 148
New York Islanders 27 11 3 22 149
Boston 26 12 3 21 150
Pittsburgh 25 13 3 20 151
Washington 24 14 3 19 152

W L T Pts GF GA
Buffalo 28 10 3 23 148
New York Islanders 27 11 3 22 149
Boston 26 12 3 21 150
Pittsburgh 25 13 3 20 151
Washington 24 14 3 19 152

Schaerer's Bobsled First

East Germans Second, Third

By Frank Linsky

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 (NYT) — Erich Schaerer of Switzerland won the Winter Olympic two-man bobsledding championship yesterday, as expected. The East German sleds finished second and third and the other Swiss sled placed fourth, and none of that was surprising.

The surprises were provided by the United States, once a power in this daredevil sport but in recent years a third-rate power. The U.S. sleds finished fifth and sixth, far better than most people had expected before the competition started Friday. And for awhile, the Americans toyed with thoughts of a medal.

Each sled ran two heats Friday and two yesterday, with total time deciding the order of finish. Schaerer, a 34-year-old real-estate broker, had the fastest time in three of the four heats, and he and his brakeman, Josef Benz, won easily with an overall time of 4 minutes 9.36 seconds.

Better Last Time

Next were the East German sleds driven by Bernhard Germehausen (4:10.93) and Meinhard Nehmer, the 1976 Olympic champion (4:11.08). In fourth place was Hans Hiltbrand of Switzerland (4:11.32).

The Americans were close behind. Howard Siler finished fifth in 4:11.73 and Brent Rushlaw was sixth in 4:12.12. Twenty sleds competed, and many colorists were surprised that the Americans had one sled in the top 10, let alone both.

The Olympic two-man bobsled competition was notable because 20 sleds made a total of 80 runs without an accident. Next Saturday and Sunday the four-man sleds, faster than the two-man, will race four heats each. Schaerer, the world four-man champion, will be favored.

Transactions

BASEBALL
MINNESOTA — Starlin Goss, outfielder, to a one-year contract, \$200,000. Phil Rizzuto, infielder, to a one-year contract, \$200,000.

ATLANTA — Fred Davis, pitcher, to a one-year contract, \$200,000. Steve Carlton, pitcher, to a one-year contract, \$200,000.

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Thomas Wassberg

Swede Captures Nordic Medal In Tight Duel

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 (AP) — Thomas Wassberg of Sweden won the gold medal in the men's 15-kilometer cross-country ski race today, beating Juha Mieto of Finland by only one-hundredth of a second.

Wassberg's time was 41 minutes 57.63 seconds. Mieto's was 41:57.64. Ove Aunli of Norway was third in 42:28.62.

Nikolai Zimzlatov of the Soviet Union, who won the 30-kilometer race Thursday, placed fourth today in 42:59.03. He is the defending world champion at 15 kilometers, having recorded the best time three years ago in Finland.

The best placed U.S. racer was Bill Koch, who was 16th in 43:38.56. Koch won a silver medal at 30 kilometers in 1976 in Innsbruck, Austria.

The race took place in overcast weather with an ice-cold western wind sweeping across the stadium. The temperature was minus 5 degrees Fahrenheit — minus 18 centigrade.

The 24-year-old winner drew the last start position, as he had Thursday at 30 kilometers, and was able to control his relation to the intermediate times for 61 racers from 22 countries.

Aunli started 30 seconds ahead of Wassberg, and the Swede caught him after the first of the three 5-kilometer laps. The 23-year-old Norwegian followed Wassberg from that point on.

Wassberg led at the two intermediate timing points, including a 4-second bulge over Mieto with five kilometers to go. But the 6-foot-5 Finn utilized his strength and long strides to close the gap over the final third of the race.

"Unbelievable. There should be two gold medals, one for me and one for Mieto," said Wassberg. "I didn't realize until 10 kilometers that it was just me and Mieto."

"When I came into the stadium I thought I might lose so I had to go as fast as I could."

Russian Wins Biathlon Event

By Michael Strauss

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 (NYT) — Anatoli Alibabiev, a 29-year-old lieutenant in the Soviet army, was not the fastest skier yesterday, but his shooting eye was flawless as he captured the Olympic gold medal in the 20-kilometer biathlon, an event that combines cross-country skiing and rifle shooting.

Alibabiev, a resident of Leningrad, hit the bull's-eye all 20 times over the 12-mile course and finished 11:48 seconds ahead of East Germany's Frank Ulrich. The overall winning time was 1 hour 8 minutes 16.31 seconds.

Ulrich, who skied 2 minutes and 49 seconds faster than Alibabiev, lost his chance for the top award because of erratic marksmanship. He was off target one minute each time for failing to hit the bull's-eye in each of four stops with his .22-caliber rifle.

No Surprise

"I knew Ulrich was skiing faster than I was," Alibabiev said. "My coaches along the course told me so. I was convinced, though, if I was to beat him, only accurate shooting would do the trick. So I really concentrated on it."

Another East German, Eberhard Reusch, won the bronze medal with a time of 1:11:11, almost three minutes behind his countryman. No Scandinavian competitor won a medal, a rarity in an event in which Scandinavians usually excel. The best American finisher was Martin Hagen, who was 36th in the field of 48 representing 19 nations.

Hagen, who competed in the 1976 Olympics, is 25 years old. He was closely followed by Glenn Jobe, a last-minute entry who placed 38th.

"I only was entered today because our best man, Lyle Nelson, came down with a cold," said Jobe. "My coach awakened me last night at about 10 o'clock and told me I was going to compete. What did I do? I went back to sleep."

First of Three

The competition, the first of three biathlon events on the Olympics program, was held in a snowstorm that slowed the course considerably. The remaining two events consist of a 10-kilometer race and a relay.

A Finnish coach knew that Alibabiev was "the man to watch." The coach said, "Remember, he was the winner here in last winter's Olympic trials. He shoots as if he was being helped by radar."

Alibabiev was the leader after five kilometers with a time of 0:16:37.49 but at the 13½ kilometer mark, Ulrich, having hit the center of the second target, led by almost 1/4 second. The East German, however, was able to hit only the outer circles of the target in his last two stops of five shots each and his hopes for victory went glimmering.

Ulrich used a German-made rifle, while Alibabiev's weapon was manufactured in the Soviet Union. "We make them good there," he said.

More Sports

On Page 15

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(Continued from Back Page)

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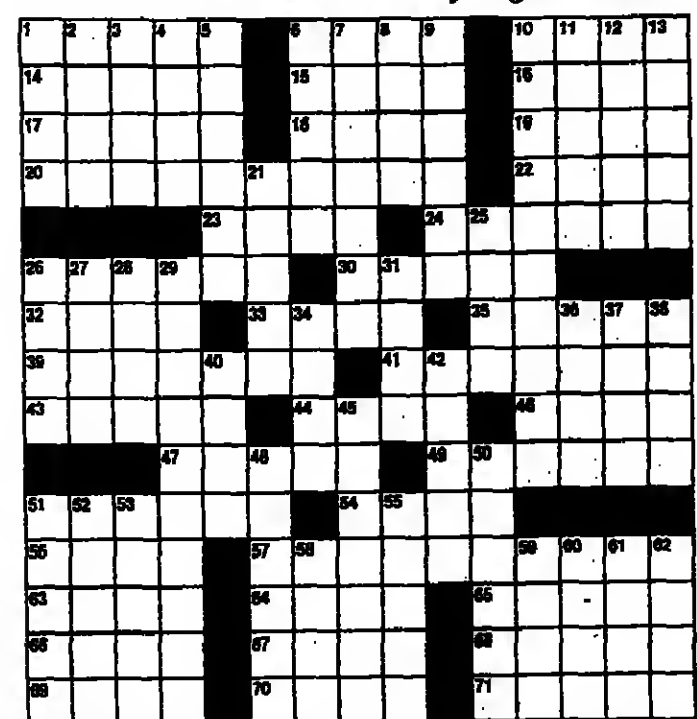
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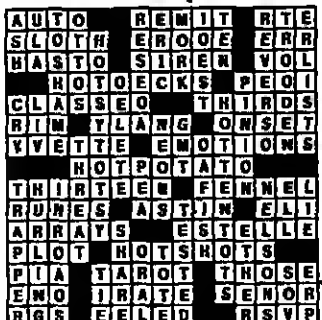
CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Caesar, for one
 - July zodiac figure
 - Football play
 - S.A. ruminant
 - Dance of the 50th state
 - Part of Q.E.F.
 - Have clear, as an anchor
 - U.S. citizen
 - Decorate anew
 - His gun is quick
 - Wading bird
 - Thatching palm
 - French palace
 - Ladle
 - Automaton
 - Beehive State
 - Uniform
 - Cartoonist and family
 - "Johnny" 1948 movie
 - Like some measures
 - Photographer's request
- DOWN**
- Bridge bid
 - High: Prefix
 - Gambol
 - French female friend
 - Graf —
 - Stewpot
 - Egg-shaped
 - "Bap" or Benedict
 - Captain — of comics
 - Exceptional
 - "Un bel di," e.g.
 - Spinster sleuth
 - Land bordering the Caspian Sea
 - Keats feast
 - Cunctation
 - Coating for iron
 - Turn a mast
 - Maternal relative
 - Ancient Roman ruins
 - Rating device
 - Liturgies
 - Apollo's favorite tree?
 - Woodley's "The..." 1979
 - Kind of sale
 - Helm direction
 - Part of a gun
 - Case worker
 - Sections
 - Miss Thompson
 - Fur piece
 - Publicized
 - Yakutsk's river
 - Conifers knighthood
 - Part of an agenda
 - Buddhist scripture language
 - S.S. Van Dine crime fighter
 - Marcel's wave
 - Like the Sahara
 - Manche town
 - Cultivate
 - Tropical fish
 - Granular snow
 - Furnish with new weapons
 - Medusa's slayer
 - Not quite
 - Primer
 - Pale yellow
 - Column ridge
 - Cheerful
 - Useful quality
 - Pointless
 - Painter of "Fortuna"
 - Piece of ground
 - Kind of show
 - A sight for sore

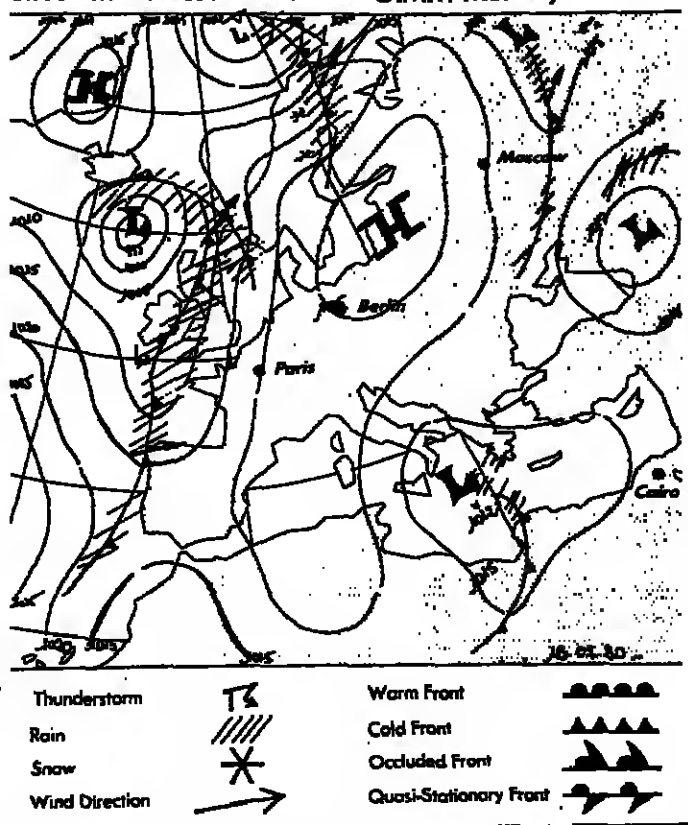
Solution to Friday's Puzzle



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Fair	MADRID	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	44	Foggy	MILAN	28	Cloudy
ANKARA	62	Snow	MOSCOW	14	Foggy
ATLANTA	52	Fair	MONTREAL	-15	Cloudy
BEIRUT	72	Cloudy	MUNICH	-4	Overcast
BELGRADE	32	Snow	NEW YORK	-2	Fair
BERLIN	24	Fair	OSLO	-12	Fair
BRUSSELS	48	Overcast	PARIS	42	Overcast
BUCHAREST	42	Foggy	PRAGUE	32	Overcast
BUDAPEST	32	Foggy	ROME	52	Foggy
CASABLANCA	64	Overcast	SOFIA	32	Fair
COPENHAGEN	32	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	28	Overcast
COSTA MESA	72	Cloudy	TOKYO	42	Fair
DUBLIN	52	Cloudy	TUNIS	72	Overcast
EDINBURGH	42	Fair	VIENNA	32	Fair
FLORENCE	52	Cloudy	WARSAW	32	Overcast
FRANKFURT	42	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-12	Fair
GENEVA	42	Cloudy	ZURICH	42	Fair
HAMBURG	42	Cloudy			
HONG KONG	72	Cloudy			
HOUSTON	72	Cloudy			
ISTANBUL	52	Overcast			
LA PALMAS	84	Overcast			
LEISBOE	72	Foggy			
LONDON	42	Foggy			
LOS ANGELES	62	Cloudy			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Arab Disguises, Not Carter Masks, Top Sellers for Carnival Revelers

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 (AP) — Masks of President Carter are not the biggest items for Mardi Gras this year and Richard Nixon is not the draw he used to be. The top numbers are Miss Piggy and the Arabs.

"It's sort of like the Hula Hoop. Every year the public kind of latches onto one thing," said Bob Cahlan of MGM Costumes, a major costume outfit in New Orleans.

Mr. Cahlan said Arab costumes and accessories on a Middle East motif are the biggest movers this carnival season. "They will wear the Arab robes and head pieces, but they're not interested in the Arafat masks," he said. "There's a Khomani mask, of course, which nobody wants. But then nobody wants to be Carter either."

Each Mardi Gras, which is Feb. 19 this year, thousands of people wearing all sorts of costumes take to the streets here to celebrate carnival.

"There's only one thing that would compete with the Arabs this year — and that would be Miss Piggy [a character in the Muppets] Mr. Cahlan said.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



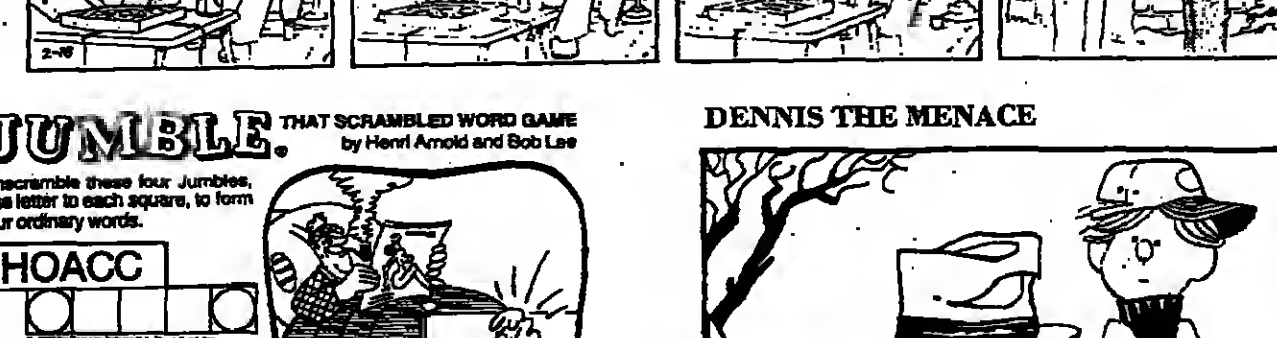
REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ACTS OF THEFT

By Arthur A. Cohen. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 312 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MATISSE said artists should have their tongues cut out. No excuses, please; just the work. We live, alas, in an age of excuses. It sometimes seems that the excuse is the art, of which the artifact is merely a symptom. In his new novel, Arthur A. Cohen assigns himself the formidable task of making us believe in an art — sculpture — that we can't see, of evoking space shaped in silence, "essential things," by a piling on of words.

He succeeds, not surprisingly. Cohen is always ambitious, and he most always succeeds. In his tour de force, "A Hero in His Time," he made us believe in a minor Russian-Jewish poet with whose soul Cohen had no right to be so well acquainted. In his astonishing "In the Days of Simon Stern," he made me believe that all of us are Jewish.

Sculpture and Mythology
Stefan Manger is Austrian, of minor nobility, a young count whose father goes mad. Educated in and around Vienna, he leaves for Paris to teach himself to paint. He is befriended by the American art critic Clemens Rosenthal, who tells him frankly that, on canvas, Manger has failed. Manger knows it. He turns to sculpture and mythology. He worships Brancusi, while resisting Brancusi's influence in favor of his example. He makes masks.

Much of Manger's apprenticeship in Paris puts one in mind of the similar apprenticeship of Samuel Beckett. Brancusi, in a way, plays the part in Manger's life that Joyce played in Beckett's. Although Manger is of actual assistance to Brancusi only once, as a worker on the Targa-Jiu War Memorial. After yet another war, Manger follows Rosenthal to New York, marries his mistress and goes to the Pacific Northwest, where the shamanistic art of the Kwakiutl Indians enrages him. He's out as good as they are. Manger and his wife, Alicia, escape to Mexico, to Yucatan. Brancusi has died. Rosenthal, who is about to die, brings the news. Manger, at work on his "Fortuna," his best work, is confronted by the death of Brancusi, the dying of his friend, and, at the same time, Inspector Mariopos of the Mexican police.

Manger is a thief, specializing in pre-Columbian art. He has organized a major "Fortuna" in an archeological site. For Mariopos, who was once a student of archeology, the stolen art — the Olmec figurine, the Tenthucan onyx, the pair of Remojadas smiling girls, the Tale in ecstasy — is his identity. "These objects were not made to beautify or ornament, not even to celebrate, but, quite simply, to keep the universe going." Manger, on the other hand, despises the "brutalism" of this art: "No peace, no joy, no celebration." His feeling is "like their ancient priests tearing out hearts and burning them. All my thefts."

Tearing out hearts to stoke my own courage.
In the confrontation of Manger and Mariopos, the many themes of "Acts of Theft" scream together, a distraught chorus — the artist as God, art as theft, the ransom of the past, the ancient made modern, pride and sacrifice. I think it was Rimbaud who said that the poet is a thief of fire. For Manger, his stealing and his art are "interlocking acts of seizure." We are violated by the gods. We have to make sleep out of the noise. It is an idea that might have been found in Dostoevsky's notebooks.

Before we get to the confrontation, there is a lot of art chatter. According to Rosenthal, art is "the ancient trickery, the primordial charlatanism." Manger says, in contrast, "art is, forgive me, a way of making silence, of commanding silence, and 'Obviously both painting and sculpture are desperate measures in the absence of an acceptable metaphysics of the unseen.' And sculpture is 'an art that obliges the eyes to fabricate from the inside, to tease to the surface the life that is virtual in matter.' Where is Matisse when we need him?"

Some Ups and Downs
We also have some ups and downs. Among the ups: a young Manger stealing the medical report on his mad father, as if to remind us that knowledge is a kind of theft; the stolen friendship of Manger and Rosenthal; the first, wonderful, silent meeting between Manger and Brancusi; the account of the Kwakiutl Indians, their art and their patch; a Mexico brilliantly rendered. Among the downs: as altogether too casual attitude toward crucial scenes in the novel. Why should Manger marry Alicia? Rosenthal in Mexico is too convenient and too omniscient. Mariopos and Manger ought to have had a longer confrontation; they understand each other too quickly. Dostoevsky would have given them a hundred pages. After Mariopos needs more development to be a worthy adversary.

This, however, is housecleaning and bookkeeping. We believe in Manger's rage and in his bestiality, that garden of the hieratic crane, the ovum, the eye, the bear, the stone masks, the women and the phalluses. We believe Manger himself in solitude, as he tries and fails to burn his way to the truth of wood and stone. He lacks acceptable metaphysics of the unseen, but if he can smash the Olmec figurine and then allow his own acquired eye to be destroyed, he may be on his way. Promethean! Manger steal his genius. We believe because Cohen has somehow found words that amount to a revelation instead of an excuse.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

WIK-ANN-ZEE, The Netherlands — Lev Alburt, a former Russian grandmaster who now lives in New York, has been trying in several games to the Hoogoven International Tournament here what may be termed the "cramped space gambit." The idea is to concede the opponent a preponderance of terrain, luring him into overestimating his position and relaxing his vigilance.

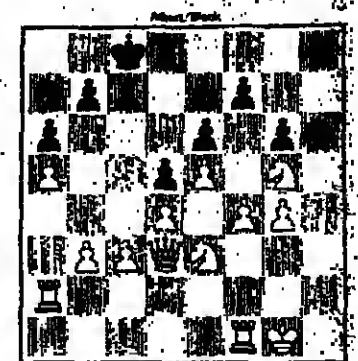
This risky strategy requires delicate restraint of the opponent's important possible advances and the patience to stay alert for the opportunity to counterattack. Alburt produced both in his second-round encounter with John van der Wiel, a Dutch international master.

The retreat with 4... N-N3 had been played from time to time by Lothar Schmid, a West German grandmaster, but in any case, Alburt did not repeat it, repeating 4... B-N5, with which he lost to me in the first round.

Although it is common, after such a move as 8 P-QR4, to stem a further advance by 8... P-QR4, Alburt preferred to endure a little shoving around from 10 P-R5, N-B1. Besides, his abused knight later conveniently returned to action with 14... N1-N2 and eventually took up a strong post with 17... N-B4.

What breakthrough should Van der Wiel have aimed for after 19... B-K2? On 20 B-N2, 0-0-0; 21 K-R-Q1, P-KN4, White still cannot play 22 P-B4 without confronting 22... P-N5. His decision to play 20 B-N5 cut two ways: After 20... B-K2; 21 NxB, White had gotten rid of a bishop blocked by his center pawns, but the exchange of a piece freed the cramped Black position.

The plan of White's playing P-KN4 with the eventual breakthrough by P-KB5 was thematic and unobjectionable, regardless of his having castled kingside, but 23 P-KN4? was premature. What was needed was preparatory mobilization by 23 R-B3 and perhaps even 24 Q-R-KB1 — these rooks would be required anyway for the ultimate attack against Black's KB2.



Position after 26 R-R2

five moves. Moreover, the White KB became vulnerable.

On Alburt's 29... RxR1, it would have been wrong to capture with 30... Q-R5? Because of 30... Q-R5? The triumph of Alburt's strategy was the powerful centralizing transfer of the knight by 31... N-N6.

32... N-Q3! and 33... N-Q4! K5! After 34 R-R6, the fine pawn sacrifice with 34... P-KN4; 35 PxP, Q-N2; 36 R-R6, NxBP opened the White king position to attack with 42... N-N6! Alburt, who covered the offense while the White king could not find safety.

Alburt found a new road into the White king position with 46... Q-N5! inviting 47 NxP; 48 Q-Q7ch; 49 K-B1, N-N6ch; 49 QxN (49 K-N1, Q-R7mate, R-Rch; 50 Q-N1, Q-Q8ch.

Black's attack culminated with his winning the exchange by 52... QxR. The exchange of queens with 53 Q-Kch, QxQ; NxB was useless because after 54... R-N1! there was no way to sidestep 55... R-N3 followed by 56... RxP, and Van der Wiel gave up.

ALBUKERT DEFENSE
White Van der Wiel Black Alburt
1 P-K4 N-K3 2 P-K3 P-K4 3 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 P-Q4 P-Q4 7 P-Q4 P-Q4 8 P-Q4 P-Q4 9 P-Q4 P-Q4 10 P-Q4 P-Q4 11 P-Q4 P-Q4 12 P-Q4 P-Q4 13 P-Q4 P-Q4 14 P-Q4 P-Q4 15 P-Q4 P-Q4 16 P-Q4 P-Q4 17 P-Q4 P-Q4 18 P-Q4 P-Q4 19 P-Q4 P-Q4 20 P-Q4 P-Q4 21 P-Q4 P-Q4 22 P-Q4 P-Q4 23 P-Q4 P-Q4 24 P-Q4 P-Q4 25 P-Q4 P-Q4 26 P-Q4 P-Q4 27 P-Q4 P-Q4 28 P-Q4 P-Q4 29 P-Q4 P-Q4 30 P-Q4 P-Q4 31 P-Q4 P-Q4 32 P-Q4 P-Q4 33 P-Q4 P-Q4 34 P-Q4 P-Q4 35 P-Q4 P-Q4 36 P-Q4 P-Q4 37 P-Q4 P-Q4 38 P-Q4 P-Q4 39 P-Q4 P-Q4 40 P-Q4 P-Q4 41 P-Q4 P-Q4 42 P-Q4 P-Q4 43 P-Q4 P-Q4 44 P-Q4 P-Q4 45 P-Q4 P-Q4 46 P-Q4 P-Q4 47 P-Q4 P-Q4 48 P-Q4 P-Q4 49 P-Q4 P-Q4 50 P-Q4 P-Q4 51 P-Q4 P-Q4 52 P-Q4 P-Q4 53 P-Q4 P-Q4 54 P-Q4 P-Q4 55 P-Q4 P-Q4 56 P-Q4 P-Q4 57 P-Q4 P-Q4 58 P-Q4 P-Q4 59 P-Q4 P-Q4 60 P-Q4 P-Q4

Wenzel Second, Nadig Third

Proell Fastest in the Downhill
For First Olympic Gold Medal

MININGTON, N.Y., Feb. 17 — Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, crowned a long and brilliant racing career today by winning the gold medal in the women's Olympic downhill event.

The 26-year-old racer captured her first Olympic gold medal after every other honor in Alpine skiing over the last decade. She won the world cup in 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Proell's victory gave the Austrian team a 1-2-3 finish in the women's downhill.

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein took the silver medal in 1:38.22, and Proell's greatest rival, Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland, won the bronze in 1:38.36.

"Wonderbar, wunderbar," Proell screamed when she realized she had won. "I knew that I could win and that I could beat Marie-Theres. I was determined that it would be a race between Whiteface Mountain and myself and that I had to beat the mountain."

Proell's victory gave the Austrian team a 1-2-3 finish in the women's downhill.

Heiden Triumphs
In the 5,000 Meters

By Neil Andrus

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 — Eric Heiden won his second speed skating gold medal of the Winter Games yesterday, taking it two down and three to go in his quest for a record individual gold medals.

Some respects, yesterday's performance in the 5,000-meter men's race surpassed Heiden's 500-meter triumph over Yevgeny Novikov of the Soviet Union.

The 5,000 is not one of Heiden's specialties; he was competing in his first race in the event.

Heiden's victory was a surprise to many, as he had never won a 5,000-meter race before.

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on Thursday before Heiden tries for No. 5 in the physically challenging 10,000 next Saturday.

"I feel pretty confident going into the 1,000 and 1,500," he said after yesterday's race. "But the 10,000 is up in the air. We haven't had a lot of competition in that event."

Heiden seems to be holding up remarkably well to the pressure, a poised, relaxed individual. When asked how he felt about persistent questions over his pursuit of five golds, he replied, "To tell you the truth, when people say that, it goes in one ear and out the other."

Mark Spitz holds the record for a single Olympics with seven gold medals and seven world records, set at the 1972 Munich Olympics. But three of Spitz's medals were achieved in U.S. relay teams. Nedo Nadi of Italy won five gold medals in fencing at the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, but three golds were team titles.

The situation here seemed only slightly better today. Arctic temperatures and biting wind added to the frustration of thousands of spectators who battled long lines and chaotic transportation in often-futile efforts to watch competition.

Visitors — some totally unprepared for the elements — were warned to wear several layers of clothing to fight off temperatures near zero that were made even colder by winds. The wind chill factor was 50 degrees below zero at the start of the downhill skiing.

The women suffered from the biting cold and Proell, laughing before she left the starting hut, was crying in pain at the finish. But the Austrian, holding frostbitten cheeks and nose, was soon crying with joy.

Proell clocked the fastest intermediate times all the way down the 2,690-meter Olympic track, with its vertical drop of 700 meters.

That Nadig was not exaggerating when she said she was nearly blown right off the track was evident from the intermediate times on the second section.

While Proell's time on the top was 37.19 seconds, Nadig clocked 37.33 and Wenzel 37.41. On the second and fastest stretch, Proell had a time of 28.42 seconds and Wenzel had 28.96. But Nadig slipped right back with 29.63 seconds and was unable to make up the lost time on the third and final flat section of the course.

Proell's time gave her an average speed of 61.89 miles an hour. She also hit the highest speed of all the racers, flashing down the second section at 65.33 mph.

A mob of Austrian fans went wild as Proell was hoisted in the air by Wenzel and Nadig in the finish area.

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Emergency Plan
For Lake Placid

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 — Gov. Hugh Carey of New York declared a limited state of emergency at this Adirondack village yesterday as snow fell, temperatures dropped to 14 degrees Fahrenheit and the transportation problems at the Olympic Winter Games worsened.

The governor also lifted state restrictions on buses and bus drivers handling the thousands of visitors pouring into the Olympic area in an attempt to relieve the overload and congestion.

The situation here seemed only slightly better today. Arctic temperatures and biting wind added to the frustration of thousands of spectators who battled long lines and chaotic transportation in often-futile efforts

